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U. S. Ponders Seizing French Funds for Debt; Farley Quits Cabinet

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 8, 1940

In Washington: Arsenals Work 24-Hour Day

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, disclosed today that the United States was considering the possibility of taking World War debt payments out of frozen French funds in this country. The Treasury chief said that before French funds are released he wants to see "what happens to American investments and debts over there." France owes this country about $4,000,000,000 from the last war.

The American Republics began formal consideration of methods to relieve and develop the economy of this hemisphere under the broad program adopted at the recent Havana Conference of their foreign ministers. [Details: Financial Page.]

The War Department placed six army arsenals on a three-shift, day-and-night operating schedule in order to increase production of guns and ammunition at least 65 per cent.

The Senate, in debating the bill to permit the President to call out the National Guard, by a 47-to-36 vote rejected a proposal to allow guardsmen and reserves to resign within 20 days after passage of the bill.

The House Immigration Committee approved a subcommittee compromise bill to provide a temporary haven in the United States for an estimated 200,000 European refugee children under 16 years of age.

President Accepts Resignation of Farley

Hyde Park, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt accepted the resignation of James A. Farley as Postmaster General today. It is effective Aug. 31. The President said their friendship would always continue.

In New England: Chocolate Workers Strike

Changes in the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Act were urged today by the State Federation of Labor at its annual convention in Boston. Indorsement of President Roosevelt was scheduled for debate later. [Details: Page 9.]

Eight English "guest children" reached Boston aboard a British steamer via Halifax, Nova Scotia. They will stay with American and Canadian friends. [Details: Page 9.]

A wage dispute resulted in a strike curtailing production at the Walter Baker & Co., Inc., plant in Dorchester, Mass., oldest chocolate manufacturing firm in the country. [Details: Page 10.]

Dr. Wilbur L. Cross, former Governor of Connecticut, paved the way for a possible campaign to unseat the present Republican Executive, Raymond E. Baldwin, by announcing he would accept the Democratic nomination, if offered. [Details and Connecticut Letter: Page 10.]

Mexico Merges Three Oil Agencies

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—Three Government agencies operating the $400,000,000 Mexican oil industry since foreign companies' properties were expropriated have been merged. The Chamber of Deputies unanimously approved an act proposed by President Cardenas incorporating the Petroleum Administration and Petroleum Distribution Department into the third body, Petroleos Mexicanos.

In Paris: Britain Pledges Free France

Full restoration of France when victory has been gained by Allied arms was promised by Britain in assurances to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the "free" French in London. [Details: Page 2.]

In France, Germany recommended extensive public works and opening of all business establishments whether their proprietors have returned or not to relieve serious unemployment.

Treason trial arrangements were begun with installation of a court of seven full justices, who will seek to fix responsibiilty for the "internal and military policies" leading to the collapse of France. The tribunal is in charge of Pierre Caous, former criminal court president. Individual defendants are not yet named.

War Summary: Capture of Zeila Minimized

Capture of Zeila, 50 miles within British Somaliland territory, by the Italians, is minimized by the British on the ground that this small port was undefended, and, owing to hot and waterless condition of the country, will be costly for the invader. [Details: Page 5.]

Bombing of Haifa, Palestine outlet for one of Britain's big oil supply pipe lines, was reported by Italians for the third time.

Channel air fight in which nine German planes were claimed to have been shot down followed attempted raids on Southeast England

The liner Accra was acknowledged to have been sunk off the coast of West Ireland, but British sources said that only 25 persons were missing and no child evacuees were aboard as first reported.

On Diplomatic Front: Dobruja Peace Expected

Rumania and Bulgaria approached an agreement on Dobruja as Bulgaria was understood to have accepted a proposal which would leave important coastal points in Rumanian hands. [Details: Page 1.]

Finland has set up a government committee for the promotion of cultural relations with Russia, according to Finnish radiocasts heard in London. The action followed Helsingfors clashes between Finns and Soviet sympathizers.

Britain was believed to be pushing its efforts for a trade agreement with Russia as Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Moscow, called on Foreign Commissar-Premier V. Molotoff in the Kremlin. Earlier he conferred with A. I. Mikoiyan, Foreign Commissar.

In China: Americans Protest Import Curb

American merchants in Tientsin, China, acting through the United States chamber of Commerce there, appealed to the State Department against Japanese restrictions on imports from America.

British influence should be driven from East Asia by "all available and effective" means, a resolution adopted by 126 members of the Japanese Diet declared. The Parliament has 466 members.

Hong Kong and Canton water connections were severed as Britain halted the Japanese Pearl River boat service, protesting obstacles to pilotage and stevedoring which Japanese have refused to move.

Indo-China saw Gen. Issaku Nishihara return to Tokyo to report on his economic mission to this French Colonial area. Japanese were reported intensifying military preparations in the South Pacific.

Jury Probes Alleged Nazi-U. S. Trade Links

New York (AP)—A special grand jury investigation of the existence of alleged agreements between leading German industrial concerns and certain American companies engaged in production of war materials has been under way here for nearly a month, it was learned today.

The inquiry has been concerned with alleged violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act within a number of industries which produce materials vital in defense preparations.

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Milk Demand Held Hurt By Container Cost

Control Board told extra charge of cent should be dropped in favor of increased consumption.

Boston consumption of fresh milk can be greatly increased through elimination of the mandatory one cent extra charge per quart on milk sold in paper containers and through elimination of retail price fixing, consumers, representatives of producers, and retailers today told the Massachusetts Milk Control Board at a hearing in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House.

Today's fight to eliminate both the one cent extra charge on the paper container and to eliminate retail price fixing is the second this year. Earlier the Board had refused to grant the elimination request.

A General Practice

Howard W. Selby, General Manager of the United Farmers Cooperative Creamery Association, and Eugene L. Belisle, Secretary of the Greater Boston Consumer Committee on Milk, were the chief proponents at the morning session on the extra charge on milk sold in paper containers.

Mr. Selby testified that Boston is one of the few major cities in which milk is not retailed in paper containers at no advance price over that sold in glass bottles.

He refuted previous arguments made by the Milk Control Board in a report two years ago that distribution of milk in paper containers cost substantially more than distribution in glass bottles, that no small paper container machine at a nominal cost is available for small producers, and that the higher cost of paper containers would be passed on to milk producers through decreased amounts paid to them for their milk.

The United Farmers' representatives said that the experience of his organization showed that in January the cost of distribution in paper containers amounted to only 1-80th more than distribution in glass bottles. Today, however, he said, the differential has been entirely eliminated through a drop in the cost of paraffin which is used to coat the containers.

Furthermore a small paper container machine is now available at a nominal cost, he insisted. Mr. Selby added that farmers are amply protected by the Federal Government and the State Milk Control Board against distributors passing costs back to the producer.

Mr. Belisle reiterated Mr. Selby's contention and went further to demand elimination of retail price fixing by the board.

David Greer, Counsel for the Independent Milk Dealers' Association of Boston, was ready to appear as the major opponent of elimination of the one-cent charge on paper container distribution.

Trade Group's View

Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Boston Retail Trade Board, placed his organization on record in favor of eliminating the extra charge, saying: "It seems strange that Boston should be one of the very few metropolitan cities where paper containers are prohibited."

A major portion of the morning session was devoted to demands that retail price fixing be eliminated, although the hearing originally was scheduled on the paper container and other distribution questions.

The Board's authority to fix retail prices was challenged by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston through his representative, Hirsh Freed, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Mr. Freed said "the city's prime object is to increase the volume of consumption of fluid milk in Boston so that the farmer will get a higher blended price for his product, the dealer will get more business in distributing it, and the consumer—especially the low-income consumer—will have a cheaper and larger supply of fresh milk.

"In Mayor Tobin's opinion this object can only be accomplished by abandoning retail price fixing, leaving the price of milk to free and fair competition among dealers."

Mr. Freed warned that the City may take court action if the Board fails to abandon retail price fixing which, he contended, was not legal as long as the Federal Government is maintaining producer prices at a proper level.

Charles F. Adams, Treasurer of the First National Stores, vigorously insisted that retail price fixing should be eliminated. He contended that such elimination would increase milk consumption.

Mrs. Maurice Sagoff, Chairman of the Committee on Economic Welfare of the Boston League of Women Voters, pointed out that milk in New York City is sold in paper containers for 9½ cents a quart and she insisted that the Massachusetts Milk Control Board and local milk companies should try new distribution methods in an attempt to lower consumer costs. She also favored elimination of retail price fixing.

Picture on Page 9.

America's Day of Prayer

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt has set aside Sunday, Sept. 8, as a day of prayer, when Americans of every creed and denomination should ask God "to grant to this land and to the troubled world a righteous, enduring peace."

The proclamation, dated yesterday and made public today at the President's Hudson Valley estate, follows:

A Proclamation

The American heritage of individual freedom and of government deriving its power from the consent of the governed has from the time of the fathers of our Republic been proudly transmitted to each succeeding generation, and to us of this generation has fallen the task of preserving it and transmitting it to the future. We are now engaged in a mighty effort to fortify that heritage.

Mindful of our duties in the family of nations we have endeavored to prevent the outbreak and the spread of war, and we have raised our voices against international injustice. As Americans and as lovers of freedom we are humbly sympathetic with those who are facing tribulation in lands across the seas.

When every succeeding day brings sad news of suffering and disaster abroad we are especially conscious of the divine power and of our dependence upon God's merciful guidance.

With this consciousness in our hearts it is seemly that we should, at a time like this, pray to Almighty God for His blessing on our Country and for the establishment of a just and permanent peace among all the Nations of the world.

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby set aside Sunday, Sept. 8, 1940, as a day of prayer; and I urge the people of the United States, of all creeds and denominations, to pray on that day, in their churches or at their homes, on the high seas or wherever they may be, beseeching the Ruler of the Universe to bless our Republic, to make us reverently grateful for our heritage and firm in its defense, and to grant to this land and to the troubled world a righteous, enduring peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done, at the City of Washington this seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

(Signed)

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Notice From The Board of Directors

The Christian Science Board of Directors requests that this proclamation be read at No. 5 in the Order of Services immediately following the church notices in all branches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, which are in the United States, its territories and insular possessions.

Battle Over Conscription Centers on Tradition Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—With the Senate voting this afternoon on the National Guard bill, the way was scheduled to be cleared for debate on the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill, upon which the House Military Affairs Committee has postponed further action until the Senate's vote.

Preliminary debate on conscription in Congress already has emphasized its implications: it is a step so serious that it may alter profoundly American life and customs.

With a sense of the gravity of the proposals, advocates and opponents are presenting their case. The proposal to reach into American homes and conscript citizens is more important, it is realized, than authorizing sums of money, no matter how big. Only a very great emergency could warrant such a peacetime break with traditions; it is on this issue essentially, that the argument falls—is the emergency serious enough for so revolutionary a step in time of peace?

Opponents who signed the minority report of the Senate Military Affairs Committee against the pending Burke-Wadsworth compulsory service bill are not opposed to conscription if a volunteer enlistment plan does not provide adequate men.

Way Cleared for Debate

But it is just here that the rub comes. Those who are alarmed at the state of America's preparedness and fear the imminence of foreign attack declare there is not time to try out a volunteer enlistment system.

"It is too late to train men after the emergency is upon us," says the majority Senate report. And so the lines are drawn and the way cleared for what may be a

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Intimate Message from Colorado Springs

In Mrs. Willkie, the Presidential Nominee Has a Great Helper, Not by Speeches But by Her Graciousness and Charm

By J. Roscoe Drummond, Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mrs. Edith Wilk Willkie is not running for President but she is making a lot of friends for someone who is.

She isn't consciously cultivating friends, but she is unconsciously winning them. She isn't adviser, guide or politician, but she is going about so naturally just being herself—slightly awed by her new life, acutely interested in the thousands of new people who are constantly flowing into it, and through it all as allergic to speech-making as she is to knitting—that the Republican presidential nominee has an assistant who serves without knowing it.

Mrs. Willkie has never made a public speech and she is very sure that the campaign this year is going to be settled without the Nation hearing from her.

Not that the wife of the Republican candidate isn't interested in public affairs. She is. Not that she doesn't have thoroughly informed and independent opinions about them. She does. Not that she doesn't follow national and international news closely. She reads the newspapers avidly and prefers books on social and economic affairs to fiction.

Finds It Just Like Home

"I read current things just because they are so exciting," she says. "After all, that's what I hear at home. That's what is happening in the world today. Novels aren't as exciting as current topics."

But about speech-making and campaigning and such, it's this way. In Omaha recently where Mr. Willkie was waiting between planes, a tiny lad got shunted aside when he tried to shake her husband's big hand and with tears specking his cheeks he stood aside in unhappy chagrin.

"But here's Mrs. Willkie," the boy's mother consoled him. "Shake her hand. Won't she do?"

"Naw," the lad replied with childlike honesty. "She's just his wife. She'll never be President."

"I adored him," Mrs. Willkie recalls. "He was quite right."

As a matter of fact, Mrs. Willkie's very own day is pretty full. She is up before six o'clock nearly every morning, long before the stenographic force is on hand, and competently acts as private secretary for her husband. She places long-distance telephone calls for him, opens urgent mail, classifies much of it and for an hour or more has Mr. Willkie all to herself—unless a half or three-quarters of that time, which is three hours later in the East—is taken up telephoning. Unless they can talk over plans before the rush begins, Mrs. Willkie finds she has to learn much of where she is going to go and what she is going to be doing from the newspaper correspondents. She doesn't mind. She is a good sport without even trying.

Mrs. Willkie's background is one of broad culture and she shows it without exhibiting it. A librarian by training, she is well read and widely traveled and her knowledge of art, music and literature is quickly revealed in her conversation.

Plenty of Books—for Usage

The Willkies' 27-foot living room in their seven-room apartment at 1010 Fifth Ave., New York City, is principally furnished with two utilitarian items: bookshelves almost covering the walls and filled with books, not false-front covers, and comfortable chairs in which to read them.

There was the occasion when Mrs. Willkie called in a decorator for advice on one or two details. The decorator looked at the books cluttering the walls and flowing over the reading tables and delivered a cold, professional rebuke: "But don't you know, Mrs. Willkie, that books aren't being used much now?"

"So I said to her, 'Oh, aren't they?' " Mrs. Willkie told us in high glee one day, "and got rid of her in a hurry."

In music, she prefers Beethoven and Brahms to Bach. In art she prefers the classic to the surrealist. She enjoys old Dutch and Flemish painters, values the somberness of Rembrandt, relishes the vivacity of Frans Hals, but of the very moderns she remarks perceptively: "I don't like any picture you have to label in order to understand."

Mrs. Willkie is a source of astonishment and pleasure to her new friends and many callers with whom she frequently chats at length when they are kept waiting too long for her husband. She expresses simplicity but is not a simple person. She has a transparent nature but is by no means naïve. She is gay, alert, tolerant, considerate, with an independence of spirit which she exercises freely but always under control.

Mrs. Willike is having no vacation and enjoying it.

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

India Freed by Britain To Write Own Charter; More Aid in War Sought

Britain preparing to tap vast resources of its richest possession—Princes a problem.

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Great Britain, with her "Lifeline" of Empire being attacked by the Italian advance in Africa toward the Red Sea and a German attack on the British Isles believed to be in course of preparation, was understood to be preparing a way to tap the manpower and wealth of its richest possession, India.

By satisfying India's claims, Britain would be in a position to marshal overwhelming forces to crush Italian expansion in the Mediterranean area, according to the British view.

"India has already made a mighty contribution," says today's British statement in Parliament. "She is anxious to make a greater contribution still. His Majesty's Government in Great Britain are concerned that that unity of national purpose in India which would enable her to do so should be achieved at as early a date as possible."

India already is contributing substantially to the British war effort, but the contribution is small compared to her potentialities. Only "token" troops took part in the war on the western front before the French collapse forced their withdrawal.

Indian Troops Active

Indian troops in Egypt and Aden are helping to guard the Red Sea toward which the Italians are driving. Indian soldiers form part of a defense system vital to the Singapore Naval Base and India also is an important source of supply for the British armies.

The Indian Princes have been pouring gold into the British war effort. The Nizam of Hyderabad alone contributed $400,000 to buy war planes. The fact that the Princes are interested in perpetuating their thrones, however, complicates the constitutional question in any attempt to satisfy independence demands.

The Princes rely upon their old treaty rights to maintain their privileges. Mohandas K. Gandhi, however, retorts that "the Princes cannot hold out against the millions who have become conscious of their power."

Gandhi, leader of the independence-seeking Nationalists, declared in a recent plea urging Britain to abandon war for "non-violence" that he did "not want Britain to be defeated, nor do I want her to be victorious in a trial of brute strength."

Many in India, however, are prepared to use every effort to help Britain thwart any German, Italian or Japanese ambitions on the ground that any kind of British rule is preferable to what new conquerors might offer.

Galloway; Sport & General

India's New Era

Upper: The Secretariat, the largest building of the Capital group at New Delhi. Center: Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India. Lower: The Cloth Bazaar at Delhi.

Rumans Hold Sea Outlet In Dobruja Peace

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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BUCHAREST, Rumania, Aug. 8—Although formal negotiations between Rumania and Bulgaria for the final settlement of the Southern Dobruja question have not begun, I have learned on good authority that an almost complete agreement already has been reached in informal conversations at Sofia.

Victor Cadere, Rumanian Minister to Yugoslavia, who is handling the negotiations, flew to Bucharest from Sofia Aug. 7 bringing with him the Bulgarians' acceptance of his compromise proposal.

The Bulgarians, who originally demanded a complete restoration of the 1913 frontier, have agreed that Rumania may keep a coast line strip including the port of Balcic. Mr. Cadere pointed out that the loss of this area would further narrow Rumania's sea frontage which was cut almost in half by the Soviet seizure of Bessarabia and would leave Rumania reduced to the single seaport of Constanta which is inadequate for Rumania's maritime commerce.

Bulgaria, on the other hand, already has the two Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas which are adequate for its needs. Bulgaria's acquiescence on this point doubtless was motivated somewhat by a desire not to narrow too much the safety gap between itself and the Soviet Union.

One Unsettled Point

One unsettled point appears to be the fate of the town of Silistra which the Rumanian General Staff is anxious to retain for strategic reasons. But here, too, an amicable accord will be reached.

Besides accepting in general the outline of the Cadere counterproposal on territorial changes, the Bulgarians have pledged themselves fully to respect the property rights of Rumanian citizens in ceded areas. This important concession, which is contrary to all previous Balkan practice, foreshadows a new era of close and cordial relations between Rumania and Bulgaria.

The main factor that expedited the Rumania-Bulgaria accord was a common fear of Russia and in this their interests dovetail.

The Soviet threat to Rumania is mainly external from across the Soviet border. Conversely, in Bulgaria, which lacks a common frontier with Russia, the menace is primarily from the numerous pro-Soviet elements within the country.

If either country had to face both threats simultaneously it would stand in danger of succumb-

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'Equal partnership' in the British Commonwealth is assured by change in policy.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 8—Taking the biggest single step so far toward the solution of the problem of India, the British Government today announced its decision to let the Indians themselves proceed—as soon as possible after the war—with the drafting of a Constitution designed to give India "free and equal partnership in the British commonwealth."

Although admittedly a compromise between the Indian National Congress Party's extreme demand for complete and immediate independence, and the complex situation existing as a result of British obligations to various minorities such as the Moslems and princely rulers of the native States, the move nevertheless constitutes a new and more liberal government policy toward India.

The new program was announced in the House of Commons today by Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India. It was simultaneously made public in India by the Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow.

Basic Statement

The essence of the new position is that the British Government no longer insists that an accord must be reached between the various conflicting factions in India before self-government is instituted.

Instead it will not wait for the Hindus, the Moslems, and the other minorities to agree before undertaking constitutional reforms. Thus it provides for the setting up of a constituent assembly as soon as the war is over. The assembly would draft the new Constitution.

Meantime, with the view of associating the Indian people more closely with Britain's war effort, a number of representative Indians are to be invited to join the Executive Council. Furthermore, a War Advisory Council is to be set up containing representatives of Indian States as well as of other interests in the national life of India as a whole.

Three Major Changes

In three major respects Mr. Amery's statement marks a distinct advance over Whitehall's previous attitude.

The first change is that a definite time is fixed for the initiation of a new self-governing constitution for India. It has long been one of the chief criticisms of the Government's policy that it has hitherto refused to indicate any particular period when it was going to be ready to proceed with the next step.

Today's White Paper states that this next step will take place "after the conclusion of the war with the least possible delay."

The Christian Science Monitor is informed on the very best of authority that the Government not only means what it says by "as soon as possible after the war," but that if the Indians agree sooner than that Britain would be glad to see all the preliminary stages worked out during the war, so that the Constitution could be put into effect immediately after the cessation of hostilities.

Secondly, the framing of the new Constitution is being handed over entirely to the Indians themselves.

Meets Major Demand

This goes far toward meeting one of the chief demands of the Congress Party which was that it was not possible to talk of Indian freedom if the new constitution was to be imposed by the British.

On the other hand it is true that the British offer does not fully meet the Nationalist Congress Party desire to be allowed to frame a constitution itself in the constituent assembly to be selected through universal suffrage.

What Plan Provides

The present plan provides for the "setting up of a body representative of the principal elements in India's national life in order to devise the framework of the new Constitution."

This, it may be stated, means that representatives of the Indian National Congress, Moslem League, Indian Princes, and so forth, would form a constituent assembly though not one chosen chiefly by the electorally dominant National Congress.

The third change in policy is that the new scheme anticipates full Dominion status for India—apart from the question of national defense, of the British Government's obligations to the Princes and the protection of minorities, and certain safeguards for the present generation of British civil servants already in India.

Such status could be strictly political, along British parliamentary lines, or corporative, or a combi-

Air Armament Program Going Well, Officials Say

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—All phases of America's huge aerial armament program are advancing rapidly and satisfactorily and there is little truth or merit in current criticism that the program has bogged down, according to spokesmen for the National Defense Advisory Commission.

Reiterating past statements that only those unfamiliar with the complications of private industry, finance and Federal legislation could find fault with the progress being made, the spokesmen said today that if this were not so the private citizen in charge of the Commission would make it known to the public.

Meanwhile, the War Department has announced that the six Federal arsenals engaged in the production of Army munitions have been ordered by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to increase their output by 65 per cent. Beginning Aug. 10 the arsenals will be working on a 24-hour-a-day, six-day-week schedule.

The War Department reveals that this will result in the employment of 8,000 skilled and 16,000 semiskilled workers. The arsenals are located at Watertown, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Philadelphia; Watervliet, N. Y.; Dover, N. J., and Rock Island, Ill.

Advocates of greater aid to Britain hailed the announcement of a 24-hour arsenal day as presaging an increase of American shipments to the other side. They point out that increased arsenal production should release a larger portion of private munitions production for export abroad.

It is also recalled that Arthur B. Purvis, chief British purchasing agent in the United States, has announced that Britain is negotiating for the purchase of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of tanks, artillery and other war materials over and above the vast amounts already contracted for here.

Asked if he were concerned with reports that it might be many, many months before this country could give Britain the 3,000 planes a month which she seeks, Mr. Purvis answered that he had lived in the United States for 25 years and that this was too long a time to permit him to believe anything was impossible for this country's industrial facilities.

Assisting Mr. Purvis are Admiral A. E. Evans, until recently commanding naval forces at sea, and noted in Britain for his technical knowledge of naval supplies; and Michael Dewar and Brig. Gen. D. H. Pratt, both tank experts.

As an example of the co-operation now existing among the Government, private industry, and the Defense Commission, the commission pointed to a wire of Donald W. Douglas, President of the Douglas Aircraft Company, in which he reiterated his determination to proceed with an expansion of production facilities even though important defense legislation is still on its way through Congress.

"On June 26, I publicly stated that production and not profits was the important question in our national defense program and expressed the belief no responsible leader of the aircraft industry has ever objected, or should object, to reasonable profit limitations which do not tend to destroy technical progress or the ability of the industry to serve the Nation in times of emergency," he said in his wire to other plane manufacturers here.

Commission spokesmen have been at pains to point out that when a Nation, whose industry is geared primarily to the production of civilian, peacetime needs, suddenly decides upon an armament program that involves more than $10,000,000,000 the first year, it is only natural that a certain amount of time must be spent in technical and financial readjustments and that there is always a period when it looks as if nothing were being done despite great progress being made in the laying of a sound foundation.

At the same time, Government officials are being extremely careful not to say anything that might be construed as favoring coercion of private industry in the event that the latter did not fully meet Government expectations in national defense production.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, told reporters yesterday that the question of conscripting industry as well as men was too complicated, and that his knowledge of it was so slight that it did not permit him to express an opinion on its abvisability. Other Government officials have likewise discouraged such questions.

Mr. Purvis's visit to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., is said to have concerned a British desire to co-ordinate their purchases here and American munitions production in such a way as to benefit both countries. The British are reported to hope that a plan can be worked out whereby the vast sums of money which they are ready to spend here can be used to expand those plants whose products the Armies and Navies of both countries need. The British point out that they would thus be benefiting from the expansion of armament production now taking place in this country, while doing their share toward paying for it.

At his press conference today, Secretary Morgenthau said British tank experts connected with purchasing mission were giving this country valuable information regarding tank construction. He mentioned Brig. Gen. D. H. Pratt, who had commanded a tank battalion in the Battle of Flanders, adding that if Britain bought tanks over here it would obtain the same type as now going to the United States Army since this country was not prepared to produce two types.

Line Dispersed

MASPETH, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—To avoid interference with the Nation's defense program, a union picket line voluntarily dispersed today long enough to allow trucks to load cables at a struck plant for delivery at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of the American Federation of Labor had been picketing the Long Island plant of the Circle Wire and Cable Company.

Informed that the Navy wanted delivery on an order for cables used in battleship construction, Union leaders ordered the picket line broken temporarily.

Wonders of Research: New Atomic Find

Westinghouse physicists discover neutrons of 360,000 electron volts will split uranium atom

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Four Westinghouse research physicists, working with the giant pear-shaped electrostatic generator, have found that neutrons of only 360,000 electron volts can effectively split a uranium atom, whereas, physicists hitherto believed that the minimum energy of so-called fast neutrons had to be nearly double this figure in order to be effective.

Now they know that no fissions of uranium atoms can be caused by fast neutrons of less than 360,000 electron-volts, or by slow neutrons of more than 10 electron-volts—hence the delimited energy range in which fission (splitting) and its consequent release of relatively vast stores of energy, occur.

Within the last two years uranium atoms have been proved to be the most powerful source of atomic energy when bombarded with neutrons, which are electrically uncharged particles present in all matter. Every time a uranium atom is split into two approximately equal parts approximately 200,000,000 electron-volts of energy are released as compared with less than 500,000 volts required to cause the fission.

It is known that the so-called U-238 atoms of uranium are not only the most abundant kind in that element but are split during neutron bombardment by only the fast neutrons. Their rarer isotopes or chemical twin, uranium 235 atoms, are split only by slow neutrons.

Discovery of the threshold of fast neutrons, explain the engineers, marks another step toward more complete understanding of the whole fission process. It will help estimate the possibilities of obtaining atomic power in useful form through some such means of fission.

Another Exploding Star

Another giant exploding star has been discovered, this time between the north star and the great dipper, by Dr. Joseph J. Johnson, astrophysicist of California Institute of Technology.

According to Dr. Johnson the newest supernova gives off as much light as several hundred suns rolled into one. The discovery was made from Palomar Mountain, site of "Caltech's" new 200-inch telescope. An 18-inch Schmidt camera-telescope was used, the same one with which 16 exploding stars have been located since 1936. Dr. Johnson is associated with Dr. Fritz Zwicky of Caltech and Dr. Walter Baade of Mt. Wilson in studies of supernovae.

Model-Making Inspiration

An association to promote the interests of the model industry, particularly as concerned with those interested in the manufacture and distribution of model airplanes, model boats, model trains, model motors, model race cars, and hobby items has recently been formed under the title of Model Industry Association. Its objects are stated as being designed to promote an annual model show or shows; to co-operate with the Academy of Model Aeronautics and other similar organizations; and to promote the growth of the model industry in general. The association will comprise manufacturers, jobbers, dealers, manufacturers' representatives and technical publishing houses interested in model and craft activities.

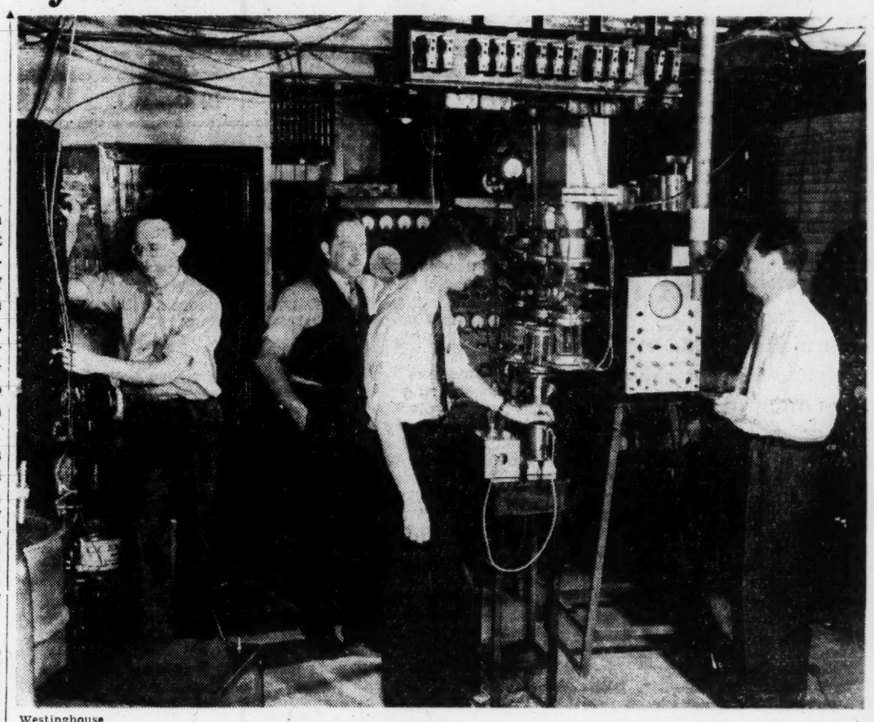
The growth of the model industry, relatively young in years, has now attained mammoth proportions. It is doing a laudable job of familiarizing youths and men with mechanical subjects and handicraft, and is greatly assisting through the medium of model building, in extending the technical skill of hundreds of thousands of intelligent, earnest individuals who find the building of models not only extremely absorbing but of decided benefit in the acquisition of mechanical skill in the building of full sized equipment.

Cotton Cords Defended

Widely published statements made before the American Chemical Society meeting at Cincinnati to the effect that automobile tires made of rayon cord are superior to cotton cord construction are flatly challenged by W. D. Anderson, President of Bibb Manufacturing Company, one of the world's largest producers of automobile tire cord.

"Such claims, if true," Mr. Anderson pointed out, "would be a death blow to cotton in one of its most important fields of consumption, for the cotton used in automobile tires amounts to millions of pounds each year, or some 10 per cent of the domestic consumption.

"Fortunately for the economic welfare of the entire cotton producing section," he continued, "a new way of processing cotton has been developed whereby the cotton fibers are actually bonded and compacted into a high density cord which utilizes the steel-like strength and infinite flexibility of the cotton fiber. Tests covering millions of miles of actual operating conditions have proved the superiority of this revolutionary bonded fiber cotton cord to any of the rayon substitutes."



Westinghouse

Atom Smashers at Work

Physicists have now discovered that about half the energy previously believed necessary will split a uranium atom and release its vast energy. The minimum splitting power is now set at 360,000 electron volts. These are the Westinghouse researchists who made the discovery. Left to right, they are: Dr. W. E. Stephens, Dr. W. E. Shoupp, Dr. R. O. Haxby, Dr. W. H. Wells. They are shown in their laboratory under the 95-ton "atom smasher" at East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Transition to New Economy Slow Process in North China

How is Japan succeeding in its economic efforts to reorganize the militarily controlled areas of North China? A study of this question was made on the ground by the Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. The following is the second of three articles presenting the results of his inquiry.

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TIENTSIN, China—North China agriculture and industry must be regarded as being in a transition stage between the old days of individual enterprise and new order days of controlled economy.

The immediate result is frequently rather on the verge of chaos—particularly when, as in the case of certain mines and mills, the iron foot of war has tramped hard upon physical plant.

It is necessary to regard the whole economic situation, of course, in the light of Japan's own needs and desires. The Japanese Army has conquered, not wholly but in so far as the main centers and the communications are concerned, and the theory of "to the conquerer belongs the spoils" strikes those upon the spot as reasonable. So eager were the mining folk of Japan in certain instances that they had their engineers right up with the army in its advance—plans were made before conquest and at times these economic desires directly shaped military strategy.

So today it is quite futile to talk or think of an "Open Door" in North China: the whole theory is based, not upon either the Chinese or upon the position of outsiders as a group, but upon a Japanese-dominated "Sino-Japanese co-operation" in which foreigners play a decidedly second fiddle. Cutting through to the heart of the matter, third parties are wanted, eventually, in just one capacity—as providers of capital, which will be applied and directed by Japanese specialists in China.

Orientals Also Restricted

On the other hand it is not to be thought that private Japanese are being allowed a free hand. If foreigners are handicapped, so are both Chinese and Japanese. Last May, restrictions were even put upon the travel of Japanese to North China in the hope that this would save between 80 to 100 million yen, the amount of capital taken here last year by Japanese travelers. Japanese are finding it hard to obtain the required permits for importation from abroad of capital and equipment. Things are being centered down with the idea that both agriculture and industry must be closely held in a framework of official planning—which, like that of other countries, is all too often theoretical.

In the field of raw materials Japan wants from China notably the following in which she is deficient: cotton, coal, iron ore, wool and salt. Undeniably there are good prospects in all of these categories yet thus far the prevailing tendency has been to reduce productivity rather than to increase it and channelize it profitably.

In the field of industry Japan is seeking to concentrate everything under general controls, spreading out fanwise—the great North China Development Company as holding concern with many subsidiaries such as the North China Railway Company and its bus organization, and the Koayin or Asia Affairs Bureau as a planning group full of extensive (often expensive) schemes. The foundation industrial plant has been China's involuntary contribution to a partnership in which Japan expects to hold a majority interest in return for her money and skill plus her bayonets.

Reverses to Agriculture

Agriculture suffered heavily last year from the most extensive floods in nearly a century. About 30,000 square miles were flooded. Drought has been threatening the crops this year, with a possibility of floods again in some areas. The Hopei wheat crop will be 10 to 20 per cent higher than last year, Shansi is expected to run only 80 per cent of 1939, North Honan's crop will probably be curtailed by drought. There is a trend toward food crops as result of monopoly purchasing of money crops at low prices, but even so it will be necessary to import foodstuffs heavily.

Cotton is especially important to Japan, as the country's largest import, but here the unsatisfactory cash return now received through monopoly operation is joining with the need for more foodstuffs to cause much trouble. Preliminary estimates indicate production this year no larger than the 1,300,000-picul subnormal crop of last year. (A picul is usually 101 pounds, sometimes 133 by old measures). Production in 1938, by contrast, was 3,175,000 piculs, and in the "war year" 1937 it was 6,400,000 piculs.

The farmers are holding 200,000 to 250,000 piculs in hope of higher prices. The price has been fixed at $145, an increase of $40 a picul over last year, in an effort to encourage growers—but meanwhile the Japanese cotton mills are on half-time operation. Spindles in North China total nearly a million and cotton will be available only to the extent of about two months operation.

Strain in Exchange

Imported cotton costs about twice what the local farmers get, and the buying of it constitutes a heavy strain on the Shanghai exchange market. In 1936 Japan got less than 3 per cent of her cotton imports from China, 1938 saw this up to 17 per cent, but 1939 proved a flat failure and 1940 will be in the same category. The testimony of some observers must be cited, however, to the effect that unless Japan's China adventure goes to smash completely it should be possible to conquer present adverse factors and turn North China into a real productive center for Japan's cotton mills.

China's industrial plant throughout the occupied areas is, of course, in the hands of the invader. Wherever either the national or provincial governments participated, confiscation of "enemy property" was open.

In the case of entirely private properties, the army has occupied while efforts were made to get in touch with Chinese owners and persuade them to "co-operate." There has not been much luck in this, and such Chinese as have tried cautiously to find a method of adjustment have learned that they were to donate their property while the Japanese contributed technique and, perhaps, some money plus the necessary permissions. Japanese officials seem to believe sincerely that true co-operation is possible, but the Chinese capitalists are skeptical.

Transport Progress

Some progress has been made in providing new equipment for the confiscated railways, in setting up new landing fields for civil airlines which have had to furnish all airplanes and likewise to consider military convenience first, and in building new highways or repairing old ones.

Output of coal, salt, wool and iron has not been up to expectations by any means. Salt exports from the Tientsin area are expected to amount to 300,000 tons by comparison with 1941 estimate of 2,100.000 tons, four times Japan's own average production.

There are great coal potentialities, such as in the Tatung area of northern Shansi, but usually tremendous costs of transportation must be considered. China's wool is not well suited to Japan's needs and the operations of monopoly purchase at fixed low prices have sliced output to one-third. Japan has control of virtually all known big iron deposits in China and undoubtedly the importance of this fact will grow.

British Pledge a New France

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill yesterday assured Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of Frenchmen still fighting Germany, that the British Government is determined "to secure the full restoration of the independence and greatness of France" when "victory has been gained by the Allied arms."

The assurance was given in an exchange of letters which disclosed that Gen de Gaulle had agreed to a memorandum "governing the organization, employment and conditions of service" of his forces.

The memorandum, presumably drawn up by the British Government, said that the French force would be used "against the common enemies" and "will never be required to take up arms against France."

The force would as far as possible "retain the character of a French force in respect to personnel, particularly as regards discipline, language, promotion and duties," the memorandum said.

It would have priority of allocation of material brought into British territory by French forces and the British Government would as soon as practicable supply the French force with additional equipment.

The expense of maintaining the force would be met "in the first instance" by Britain. Sums required would be regarded as an "advance" the ultimate settlement of which would be a "matter for subsequent arrangement."

Appreciates Aid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Secretary of War Stimson has thanked the Advertising Federation of America for pledging the support of their organization in strengthening the national defense.

After a Federation Committee called upon him, Secretary Stimson recalled that during the World War the Federation had materially aided in the Liberty Loan campaigns and had assisted the American Red Cross in raising funds to relieve suffering. He noted also that Federation members were serving on the Selective Service Committee in order to make more effective the operation of any universal training act that may be passed.

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House Votes U. S. Vessels May Get Child Evacuees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—By a virtually unanimous vote, the House of Representatives has agreed that the United States should suspend its Neutrality Law to the extent of allowing American vessels to go to the aid of European child evacuees.

The amendment sponsored by Representative Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D) of Missouri, permits privately chartered American ships to enter war zones and take on board children under 16 years of age after "safe conduct" assurances have been obtained from Adolf Hitler.

In voting to authorize the use of American boats as "mercy ships," the House moved to eliminate the last bottleneck standing in the way of large-scale removal of children from immediate dangers of bombs and gas.

The Departments of Justice and State previously made arrangements for exempting avacuee children from immigration quotas by allowing them to enter the Utined States on visitors' visas and has agreed to permit group as well as individual sponsorship.

Complement in Senate

A companion measure to the Hennings amendment has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia and is pending before the Foreign Relations Committee.

In a last minute insertion in the Hennings bill, the House voted to require the adult personnel accompanying the children to be American citizens.

"I and many others are tired of reading in the headlines of the press where this Duke's child and that Earl's child and this Duchess' child is coming over here as a war refugee with a tutor and two or three nursemaids in the name of evacuating refugee children," declared Representative John C. Shafer (R) of Wisconsin, author of the inserted section. "We now have more than 10,000,000 unemployed people in the United States including nurses, teachers and tutors."

The House also approved an amendment offered by Representative John Taber (R) of New York, providing that Americans who agree to support evacuee children "shall be liable for the care and support of such child in the same manner as for the care and support of his or her own child in the State of his or her residence and that the statutes providing for such care and support shall be enforced against such sponsor."

Limit Refused

A proposal that the total number of child guests be limited to 75,000 was voted down.

Under the Hennings amendment, American vessels would proceed into the war zone in the same manner as Red Cross ships, unconvoyed, full lighted, and with the United States flag painted in full view on their sides.

In view of the possibility of immediate attack on the British Isles or long delays in getting "safe conduct" assurances from the German Government, sponsors of the measure admitted that its passage may turn out to be a futile gesture.

"Those of us who are interested in the passage of this resolution feel this will not be a futile gesture," declared Mr. Hennings, "but if it should unfortunately come to pass that it is, let us make the gesture by removing the barrier which now exists anyway."

Two-Year Visit

While the bill as it passed the House would apply to children of all nations, the discussion centered around help to British children because of the immediate crisis there. Selection of the children to be brought over is in the hands of the British Government.

Another child refugee bill, sponsored by Representative William T. Schulte (D) of Indiana, was reported favorably by the House Committee of Immigration and Naturalization today.

The Schulte bill allows children under 16 to be admitted for a period of two years, subject to the discretion of the Attorney General to lengthen or shorten the period, and removes the present immigration regulation that visitors must have a place to return to before receiving a visa.

War Relief Problems Mount As 50,000,000 Face Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—American aid for Europe's war destitute and homeless is meeting with increasing difficulties, according to authorized spokesmen for the larger relief agencies with headquarters here. In these quarters the views of John Cudahy, American Ambassador to Belgium, that Europe faces famine conditions next winter were supported, as against those of official Germany, whose spokesmen, while admitting that the situation, especially in Belgium, was "unquestionably difficult" have declared there was no cause for grave alarm.

Representatives of some of the agencies have made personal surveys of the situation in German-occupied territory in Europe and a tabulation of their reports shows that an estimated 50,000,000 persons will require aid in the way of food and clothing next winter.

To meet this need some kind of international accord will have to be reached to permit the distribution of supplies to these needy, it was stressed. In occupied regions, Germany, according to persons most conversant with the situation, will take such food supplies as she requires for her armies irrespective of the needs of the civilian population.

Reliance On U. S.

This undoubtedly will cause a shortage on the occupied regions, it was emphasized, and the only aid the civilian populations there can get must necessarily come from American charity.

That Great Britain will consent to no free passage of food supplies to German-occupied territory unless she has full assurance that these supplies will not go to Germans was accepted as certain. Therefore, it was held, before any real amelioration of the plight of native civilian populations in the occupied territories can be had, some kind of international agreement will have to be arrived at to ensure (1) that the distribution of relief supplies will go only to the persons for whom it was intended, and (2) that Germany agree to this distribution by the agents of the American relief bodies.

The way for such an agreement was seen in the Polish aid, the Polish Relief Headquarters here saying that they were meeting with no opposition from German officials following the agreement reached with Berlin that distribution of relief in Poland would be under the American agents named by Herbert Hoover, head of the Commission.

Poland Not Isolated

Poland is today the only country in Europe which is not isolated on the relief map, Colonel Joseph Brueger, of the Commission for Polish Relief, of 420 Lexington Avenue, said, adding his agency had been buying food for needy Poles in Lithuania before Russia took over that nation and since that country's incorporation into the Russian Union had continued to purchase foodstuffs there with the approval of the Soviet Government.

A spokesman of the Queen Wilhelmina Fund, of 10 Rockefeller Plaza, said that funds of his agency were not sent to German-occupied Netherlands, but to England to aid the many Dutch refugees who have fled from the Nazis. Other Dutch subjects in unoccupied France and in Spain in special need are also aided.

Passage by the House of Representatives of the Hennings Bill permitting United States vessels to enter war zones to evacuate children was viewed here as a victory by the Women's Committee for Mercy Ships for European Children, with headquarters in the Murray Hill Hotel. Announcement was made at the same time that the American Federation of Churches would seek to rally the members of 1,200 churches in greater New York to support the proposal of "mercy ships" which is now before the Senate in Washington.

Additional Support

Rabbi Benjamin Glaser, of the New York Jewish Board of Ministers, said all Jewish congregations would be counseled to lend their support to the efforts of the Women's Committee. Also, the 60 members of the New York Presbytery have agreed to urge their congregations to line up behind the propdsed legislation.

Simultaneously Marshall Field, head of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, announced that Mrs. Douglas Gibbons would serve as chairman of the women's division of the New York finance committee in the Committee's drive for $1,500,000 in the metropolitan area for the support of children evacuated from Britain. The committee said that donations were coming into the offices from all parts of the United States.

Finland, Inc., of 522 Fifth Avenue, appealed for funds to aid soldiers wounded in the Russian invasion of Finland and for the support of orphaned children. Announcement by the relief group said there were approximately 40,000 wounded soldiers needing care and about 25,000 children whose fathers, or both parents, were killed in the nation's fight for independence.

Refugee Host in Free France

PARIS (via Berlin), Aug. 6—(Delayed) (AP)—Richard F. Allen, Red Cross official in charge of distributing food and clothing received from the United States on the relief ship McKeesport, estimated today that there are about 5,000,000 refugees in the part of France unoccupied by the German forces.

He added that there are between 1,000 to 2,500 Americans in the area.

Mr. Allen, who drove to Paris from Marseille despite difficult travel conditions in both unoccupied and German-held France, said that three quarters of the food and clothing received on the McKeesport had been distributed to the departments in the unoccupied territory.

The refugees, Mr. Allen said, include 3,500,000 French, 1,000,000 Belgians, and 500,000 Germans, Austrians, Netherlanders, Luxemburgers and Spanish. Most of them are living in hotels or homes and very few in camps or barracks.

Many English citizens are living in the south of France. While none has been arrested, the English are subject to certain anti-foreigner decrees and are not permitted to leave France or travel freely.

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Pittsburgh, Under Its Grime, Symbolizes America's Genius

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the seventh article.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, situated just east of Pittsburgh, helps one to see American industry in a proper perspective and strengthens his faith in the possibilities of our civilization.

To many an observer the first impressions of Pittsburgh are desolating. He asks himself, "Is that what our fathers came to America to create? Is this smoky, dingy, city, with its bleak factories, its countless rows of uniform houses, its segregated groups of half articulate alien toilers—is this God's country?"

However, amid these cinders, these deep black caverns and bewildered aliens, has been enacted a magnificent epic of creation. Men plunged into mines and brought out magic stones, men brewed dust and turned it into passenger-carrying vehicles, men thrust their fingers into the skies to gather thunder-bolts and transformed them into eager, untiring servants of humanity.

Why Pittsburgh Inspires

So Pittsburgh inspires. As it directs you to the lairs of hidden power, as it converts clods into winged carriages, makes sand into eyes that see invisible stars, delves into the secrets of atoms, and transfigures darkness into light, Pittsburgh dramatically symbolizes America's genius.

It is good for men to work; it is good for competent toilers to follow bold leaders in the building of beautiful things; it is good for faithful helpers to take reins of power from clairvoyant researchers and place them in the hands of all their weary brothers. Pittsburgh is a dirty-faced giant, achieving miracles.

Westinghouse is the most moving example of all this. It works in a fairyland of power, preparing light for those who sit in the earth's drab corners and making bright-faced burden-bearers for the heavy laden. In doing this it also enables its workers to become ardent partners in building and happy sharers in the rich rewards their efforts bring.

As one enters the huge plant and tarries a moment in a reception room, he sees a large picture of a dignified old man, greatly resembling Austria's Emperor, Franz Joseph.

Couldn't Be Forgotten

"Who is that?" I asked the attendant.

"Uncle George," he says, "Uncle George Westinghouse. That's what we used to call him."

"Do you remember him."

"Sure, he hasn't been here for 26 years, but I recall him well. I began work when Uncle George still ran things."

"I guess you didn't have any half-holidays on Saturday then. did you, and no collective bargaining?"

"Oh, yes, we've had regular half days off since 1886, paid vacations for workers since 1917 and collective bargaining since 1919."

"Are there many men here who've worked as long as you?"

"Our company has 2,432 20-year men, 1,159 30-year men, and 148 40-year men," my informant answers with pride.

"You'll be making me think it's an old people's home," I suggest.

"It's not that," he objects, "but the average age of employees here is 36 years, and the average length of service 10."

Our Westinghouse host would gladly recount such things all day long, but we must see some of the other 50,000 workers. Let us start with the president and ask him just three questions:

"Mr. Bucker, what was your first job with Westinghouse?"

"Coil boy," is the answer, "I started 30 years ago, working on the line.

"For how much?"

"Eighteen cents an hour."

All Labor Not Noisy

Let us now go through the plant and watch the men and women as they make things. We find it rather quiet. Little groups of workers are gathered about embryos of gigantic turbines, generators, dynamos and motors that, on completion, will be sent to all parts of the world. These masterworkmen are using cutting, smoothing sawing, boring machines that are as delicate as an apothecary's scale, as powerful as a locomotive.

All have blueprints before them. They work silently as though in a library, not fast nor slow, very intent but not strained. They are as loyal as the president of the firm himself. They are as princes among toilers. They file here and saw there, insert a copper wire and attach a steel plate, adjust a brush and add a lever, knowing that from this perfect agglomeration of metals will spring living fire to light a country side and power to turn the wheels of half a dozen cities. Theirs is the joy of masterful creation at its best.

Of course, we cannot talk to them now. Men handling lightning do not lightly converse. But after the day's work is over we shall look for a chance to see them off duty.

Now we have it. Here is a youth whom we saw working on a small rather intricate switchboard. Probably you hardly noticed him. We'll call him Tesla, for he is of Yugoslav origin.

Where Loyalty Begins

"Have you been working here long?" we ask.

"This is my first summer."

"How did you get the place?"

"I am one of 10 young men receiving Westinghouse fellowships. We were chosen by the educational authorities from high school graduates and are provided with a full four-year course at Carnegie Tech by Westinghouse. Summers we are allowed to work here to perfect our knowledge."

"What are your obligations?"

"None."

"But after finishing you might leave Westinghouse and all his money spent on you would be wasted," I suggest.

He seemed a bit provoked at this remark and said, "Ambitious mechanics don't leave Westinghouse; they stand in line to be accepted."

Now those master workmen are going home. If we hurry onto their commuting train we may get a seat beside the solemn gray-haired master we saw working on that monster generator. I think his name is Meyer; probably his ancestors made coats of mail for Frederick Barbarossa. He looks awfully taciturn, but maybe he'll answer a few questions.

Smoking Him Out

Now we'll try him.

"Pretty hot, isn't it?" we begin affably.

"Yea."

"We saw you working on that giant generator."

"Yea."

"How long have you been in the factory?"

"Twenty-five years."

"Ever get tired of working in that enormous place?"

"Do I look tired?"

"Oh, no, but wouldn't you master workmen all be happier in independent shops of your own?"

"What do you do?" he asks abruptly.

"Work for a paper."

"Big one?"

"Very big."

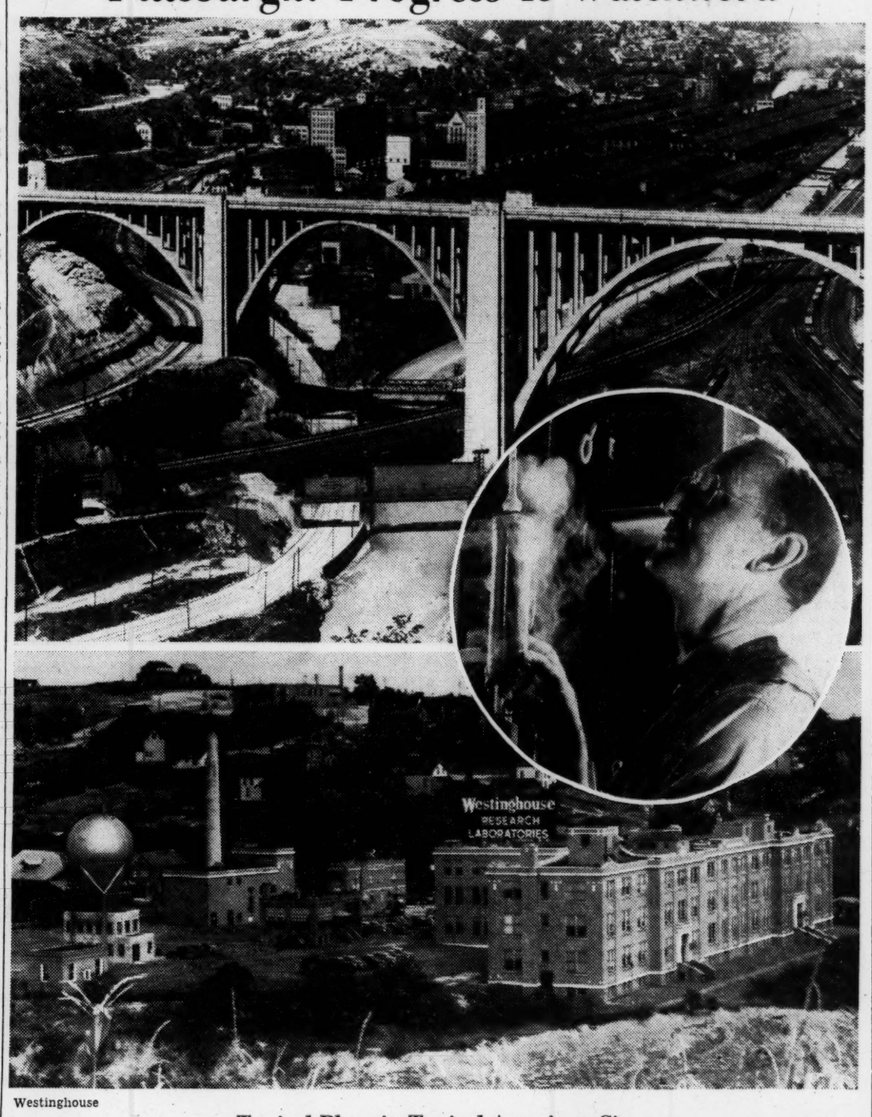
"Do you want a little one of your own?" Not waiting for me to answer he goes on: "I like to make things. Here I can help make the best things in the world, for all the world. I have a perfect plant and my tools there—the finest ever made—are worth $10,000. How could a guy who likes to make things beat that?"

"But aren't you just a servant there? Do you get your share of the gain from the things you make?"

At that Mr. Meyer takes a printed slip from his pocket. "I received this with my last pay check," he says. "From it I see that our company made clear profits amounting to $92,000,000, of which all but $9,000,000 came to us employees. That nine went to the shareholders who own the plant. Our average pay here is $2,000 yearly—for everybody, including the sweepers. We old workers get much more. And if the company earns an additional profit, that's divided among us workers. I couldn't do any more than that in my own shop. It looks mighty fair to me."

It looks mighty fair to me, too. That is industrial brotherhood. It is Americanism expressed in the good life.

Pittsburgh: Progress Is Watchword



Westinghouse

Typical Plant in Typical American City

Upper: Westinghouse plant in Pittsburgh where thousands of workers build machines and tools that ease men's burdens all over the world. Lower: Westinghouse Research Laboratories where engineers and researchers study and toil to make modern marvels of industry even more efficient. Inset: Liquid air is shown freezing unwanted carbon and oxygen, enabling Dr. T. D. Yensen, Manager of the Magnetic Division of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, to determine the carbon content of iron within 1/10,000th of 1 per cent.

President Asked to Send Food to Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—A resolution authorizing President Roosevelt to appoint a European food distribution commission, headed preferably by Herbert Hoover, has been introduced in the House of Representatives, following prediction by United States Ambassador John Cudahy that Belgium will be reduced to starvation this winter unles aid is forthcoming.

Under the resolution, sponsored by Representative Martin J. Kennedy (D) of New York, the commission would be empowered to "arrange for shipment and distribution of American surplus food products to Europe, with the "distinct understanding" that dealings with conquered nations would not imply recognition by the United States.

Introduction of the Kennedy resolution added further to the possibility that the question of feding Nazi-conquered nations in Europe may not long remain "academic" as Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, recently termed it.

As a matter of international policy, President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State are not anxious to provide indirect aid to the Nazis by helping them out with their gigantic feeding problem this winter. Thus far they have been willing to abide by the British decision that starvation will be one of the most effective weapons against the enemy.

"Difficulties of transportation, blockade and lack of protective controls make any satisfactory relief work in these countries practically impossible at present," the American Red Cross Chairman says.

It was suggested here that the United States could trade its plan of rescuing British children against feeding the French, Belgians and Dutch, if it wanted to. It could tell the British it would bring their children to the United States in return for permission to carry food through the British blockade to Europe. Thus far, U. S. officials have been unwilling to put any pressure on the British.

Department of Agriculture reports are backing up the State Department in its present policy. The Agriculture Department's survey of July crop conditions indicates that abundant supplies of foodstuffs will be available in the United States during the coming year for shipment abroad, but it also reports that Europe too has adequate foods supplies if they can be properly distributed.

Certain spokesmen at the Department even go so far as to say that reports of a possible famine in Europe this Winter may be looked upon as Nazi propaganda designed to stir up sentiment in this country for sending food to conquered nations.

The same persons said they "hadn't read" the survey of the Commission on Polish Relief, of which former President Hoover is a director, predicting one of the worst famines the world has ever known in the countries overrun by Germany.

Foreign policy as well as humanitarian considerations enter into the present issue because much of the food to be sent over would be bought with a $50,000,000 Government relief appropriation. Restrictions laid down in the neutrality law also give the United States Government a controlling hand in the matter.

Nazis Protest

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (AP)—Britain is responsible for feeding the populations in countries occupied by German troops because she is responsible for their entering the war against Germany, Dienst aus Deutschland, authoritative commentary, observed today.

The article said it was written in reply to British press assertions that Germany was responsible for the care and feeding of persons in the occupied areas and that Adolf Hitler had declared in his last speech that "the feeding of Europe is assured."

"Hitler spoke not of an assured European but of an assured German supply," Dienst aus Deutschland said.

Activity of German welfare groups in the occupied areas, it said, showed that Germany is attempting to secure provisions for those peoples, but nevertheless, "English propaganda is guilty of a dangerous mistake" in substituting European for German in Hitler's statement.

This was done, the commentary said, "to justify the inclusion of former English allies in the blockade."

The commentary said the American Red Cross already had confirmed that shipments sent to persons in the occupied areas were being received without delay through German co-operation.

It added that the Germans, however, want to oppose any attempt to shift "responsibility for the appearances of shortages" in these regions.

King Host to U. S. Envoys

LONDON (AP)—John M. Cudahy, United States Ambassador to Belgium, and Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, were luncheon guests of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Aug. 7, the Court Circular announces.

Biddle Reimbursement Postponed in Senate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Senate Claims Committee has deferred action on legislation by Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania which would provide a payment of $243,361 to reimburse Ambassador and Mrs. Anthony Biddle for property reported lost by them in the German siege and capture of Warsaw, Poland, last September.

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Prison Farm Without Guards Has No Escape in Two Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—There are no armed guards and no efforts made to prevent escape, yet 1,700 prisoners have been quartered on Los Angeles County's honor farm for the last two years without a single successful escape.

This is the record of the first two years of this County's back-to-the-soil movement for wrongdoers, according to E. W. Biscailuz, Sheriff, who has sponsored the project near Castaic, known as Wayside Honor Farm, where 550 acres of a tract of 2,400 acres are now under cultivation along a major highway, with 2½ miles of frontage along the wooded Santa Clara River bed.

There are 26 buildings on the farm, large barns for stock and equipment, seven flowing wells, and a sanitary sewer system, built entirely by prisoners.

Acreage under cultivation yields a variety of crops. Here is a schedule of the present plantings:

Crop	Acreage
Barley	115
Alfalfa	60
Beans	30
Onions	20
Potatoes	20
Corn	5
Maize	6
Truck Gardens	20
Squash and Melons	15
Tomatoes	5
Sweet Potatoes	2

Since Jan. 1 of this year the Farm has produced 2,252 bales of barley hay, 600 sacks of barley and 4,000 sacks of potatoes. All foodstuffs produced are used to supply the Farm inmates, the County Jail, the General Hospital and Olive View Sanitarium. None of the produce is sold in the open market in competition with farmers.

"When a prisoner is convinced that he is being treated fairly," declares Sheriff Biscailuz, "the chances are all in favor of his repaying such treatment by becoming an honest, self-supporting and self-respecting citizen. All in all, the Farm produces men readjusted to society and rebuilt mentally and physically. One has to observe the difference in appearance and attitude between those new men coming to the Farm and those having served their sentences to fully appreciate what Farm life is doing for them."

Prisoners work seven hours a day, have five days off their sentences as good time for each month of work and good behavior. If they slacken or refuse to work, they are returned to jail. Visitors are allowed Sundays between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. and church services of various denominations are held in the dining room on Sundays.

The new institution has received widespread attention and study from students of criminology, and has been visited by scores of officials of penal institutions in other parts of the country.

Women of Matanuska Aid in Pea Harvest

PALMER, Alaska (AP)—The newest pioneer women—wives of the Matanuska Valley farmers—are working in the fields like pioneers of another generation.

The first pea harvest in the Government-sponsored Matanuska Colony ripened while many of the men were busy on outside jobs. So the women pitched in to pick peas from the 25 acres while the men retained jobs with which they hoped to earn enough cash to meet fall payments on their farms.

Lawn Spotty? Paste on Seeds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Two college boys have developed an unusually profitable and interesting way to make vacation money. Using a method originated in England several years ago, the boys dust grass seeds on sheets of paper which have been smeared with paste.

Each morning they set out with many sheets of these "grass-sown sheets," and stop at homes where they see barren spots in the lawn. For a charge of from $1 to $3, they offer to replant these unsightly areas, and guarantee a good growth of grass providing the owners water regularly.

Taking no chances, the boys provide just the right soil from a supply they carry in their car, removing the earth to a depth of several inches in the spots to be planted. On top of the new soil they place the seed-covered paper, cut to just the size desired, and then cover the seed sheets with a thin layer of soil.

Within several weeks, the barren spots become densely covered with new grass, which proves a source of much satisfaction to home owners who avail themselves of the service.

Shade Tree Left For Negro Vendor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A shade tree, scheduled for destruction by the Department of Public Works, will be allowed to stand until it gets cooler so that it may cast its shade over a Negro newspaper vendor.

The plans of the department to cut down two trees in front of the Westmoreland Club on Grace and on Sixth Streets, were laid before Mayor J. Fulmer Bright.

"I know them both," said the Mayor, "the one on Grace Street should come down. But there is an old Negro who sits in the shade of the tree on Sixth Street and sells newspapers. Let it stand until Sept. 1, when it should be cooler."

Ice Cream Production

Commercial ice cream production in the United States last year was estimated at 290,000,000 gallons.

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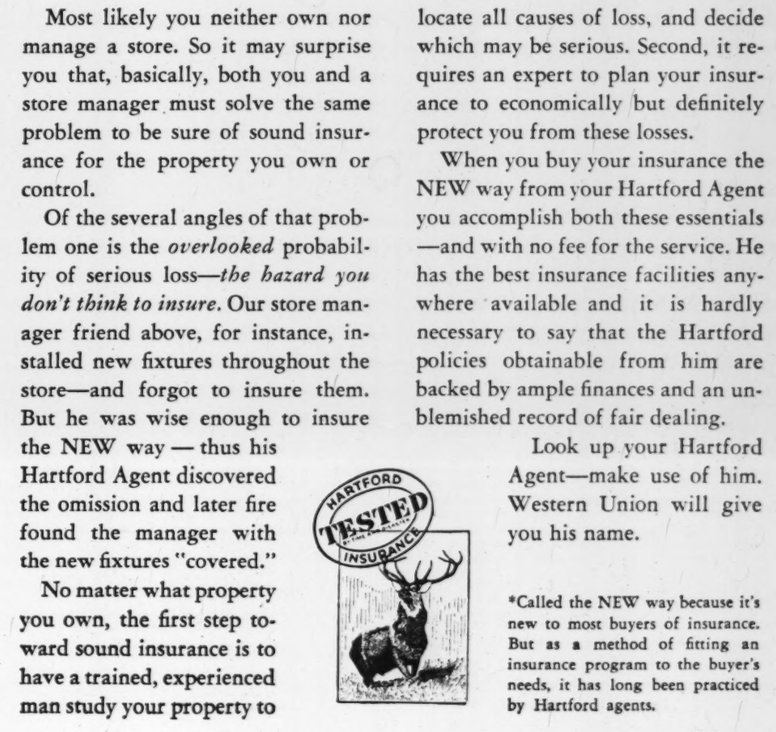

"Thanks to Your *NEW Way Plan, Bill, Those New Fixtures Are Covered, Too!"

Most likely you neither own nor manage a store. So it may surprise you that, basically, both you and a store manager must solve the same problem to be sure of sound insurance for the property you own or control.

Of the several angles of that problem one is the *overlooked* probability of serious loss—*the hazard you don't think to insure.* Our store manager friend above, for instance, installed new fixtures throughout the store—and forgot to insure them. But he was wise enough to insure the NEW way — thus his Hartford Agent discovered the omission and later fire found the manager with the new fixtures "covered."

No matter what property you own, the first step toward sound insurance is to have a trained, experienced man study your property to locate all causes of loss, and decide which may be serious. Second, it requires an expert to plan your insurance to economically but definitely protect you from these losses.

When you buy your insurance the NEW way from your Hartford Agent you accomplish both these essentials—and with no fee for the service. He has the best insurance facilities anywhere available and it is hardly necessary to say that the Hartford policies obtainable from him are backed by ample finances and an unblemished record of fair dealing.

Look up your Hartford Agent—make use of him. Western Union will give you his name.

*Called the NEW way because it's new to most buyers of insurance. But as a method of fitting an insurance program to the buyer's needs, it has long been practiced by Hartford agents.

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Dobruja Peace Settled? Bulgar-Rumanian Pact Near

Continued from Page 1

ing. That is why Bulgaria does not want to push its frontier too near Russia and prefers having a strong Rumania in between. Rumania, on the other hand, obviously has vital reason for not wanting a Soviet revolution in Bulgaria. For years one of the stock Communist slogans in Bulgaria, and one which obtained wide acceptance, was: "We will only get back Dobruja with the Soviet Union's aid."

Prestige Bolstered

By refuting this, Rumania has bolstered the prestige and popularity of the present regime in Bulgaria. It is also believed that Italy, by now thoroughly alarmed over the Communist influx in the Balkans, urged Bucharest and Sofia to reach an agreement as quickly as possible.

The forthcoming official Rumanian-Bulgarian negotiations at Craiova, Rumania, merely will put the final seal on the understanding and resolve itself into a demonstration of friendship.

Some progress also has been recorded with regard to the far knottier Transylvanian question. Raoul Bossy, Rumanian representative, who has just arrived in Budapest, began conversations immediately with Premier Count Paul Teleki. The Rumanians could not have chosen a better man to handle this ticklish job than Mr. Bossy, who two years before taking up his present post as Rumanian Minister to Rome, was Minister to Budapest, and who, despite the traditional enmity between the two countries, enjoyed a great popularity in Hungarian circles. He has an added qualification of speaking fluent Hungarian.

In order to clear the atmosphere for the negotiations and to prepare public opinion to accept the eventual solution, all politics regarding the Transylvanian question were removed from the Rumanian press as soon as Mr. Bossy left for Budapest.

Taken By Surprise

This change came so suddenly and took editorial offices by such surprise that a good many editorials and articles already set up had to be scrapped on short notice and replaced by makeshift fillers. Even those newspapers which two days ago were most intransigeant are conciliatory and hint that Rumanians must be prepared to accept further sacrifices. They quote German articles which criticize what is termed "false heroics" in Bucharest.

While Hungarian claims doubtless will not be accepted in full, the psychological stage is being set nevertheless for more or less extensive territorial sacrifices.

By a Staff Artist

Where Claims Clashed

Shaded portion of map shows portion of Southern Dobruja under discussion as Rumanians and Bulgarians are reported to be near an agreement on Bulgaria's territorial claim. Rumania is expected to retain outlet to sea.

Thus, after two weeks of uncertainty and ambiguity about the Transylvanian question and the Salzburg conversation, the Rumanians are at last to be told the truth—that Herr Hitler expects Rumania, like France, to pay heavily for what he calls Rumania's past errors which no present talk of Axis orientation can wash away.

How the people here will take this remains to be seen.

Nazis Put Dogs and Cats Under Dutch Rationing

AMSTERDAM (Via Berlin) (AP)—Dutch cats and dogs have to get in line with Nazi orders for eating.

A rationing order Aug. 7 said cats must have no more than a kilogram and a half (3⅓ pounds) of food in August. Dogs are allowed from three to 12 kilograms, depending on size.

Believe Memorial Intact

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 8 (CP)—The Vimy Memorial in France has not suffered any war damage that can be seen from the air, Prime Minister Mackenzie King has told the House of Commons.

He read a brief cable from the British Air Ministry stating an aerial photograph of the monument recently taken "does not show any damage." It had been reported damaged by German air raids.

Rumania Bars All Jews From Owning Farms

BUCHAREST Rumania, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Rumanian Cabinet promulgated last night a new Jewish law which was a major step in this country's adoption of Nazi ideas.

The law separates Rumania's 750,000 Jews in three categories:

To the first—Jews who have fought in the front line for Rumania, and their descendants—are accorded some of the rights of Christians. Those of this class who hold public office may keep their jobs, but no new appointments will be made.

Jews in the second and third categories—those in regions annexed to Rumania after the World War and those of the old Rumania who never were in active combat for the fatherland—are barred from public office, from professions "having direct liaison with the public authority," and from operating cafes, movie theaters and many other enterprises.

All Jews are prohibited from owning farms or other rural lands. Those now owning such properties will lose them to the government and be recompensed with bonds.

Jews in the second and third categories are barred from military service. In place of such service there will be a special tax—cash if they have it, otherwise payable in labor on public works.

Jews likewise are excluded from the Rumanian Youth Organization. This places the status of Jewish school children in question since an existing law requires all school children to belong to the organization.

[The official Hungarian newspaper Uj Magyarsag editorially advocated a third Jewish law for Hungary, with intensified anti-Semitic measures. The paper suggested that economic measures against Jews be so intensified that Jews would voluntarily leave "out of the knowledge that they cannot prosper as heretofore."]

'Jewless Europe'

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (AP)—A European continent without Jews—who would be banished to some remote corner of the Globe—will be one of the prerequisites for a "German Peace," Das Schwarze Korps, organ of Adolf Hitler's SS Elite Guard, said yesterday.

The paper warned that Jews everywhere in Europe would be driven from their "hide-outs," despite the present observance of "camouflaged restraint."

Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and both occupied and unoccupied France were nations singled out for mention.

"Jews in these countries," said the paper, "have readily disappeared from public life and withdrew from civil offices and editorial rooms."

A similar trend is noticeable in all neutral Europe, the paper stated.

The article implied that anti-Semitic measures in various European states are too weak to suit the Germans.

"The European Jewish question is not to be solved through homeopathic remedies and not by administrative and humane directions," it said.

"Germany will solve her own Jew question herself. As soon as the last Jew is driven out of Germany, the rest of Europe, which is awaiting a German peace, may know this peace must be one without Jews."

The paper in scornful language charged that the Jews, together with Britons, tried "to convert all Europe into a chaotic, blood-soaked battlefield."

It warned that Jews must pay the bill.

"Germany's and Italy's victory," it said, "will secure space far away from European labor and culture where the scum of humanity may try to lead a life of its own toil or die a death it earned."

Red Charges Cause Ban On Tampa Cigar Unions

TAMPA, Fla. (AP)—The Central Trades and Labor Assembly ordered Aug. 7 the indefinite suspension of four Tampa locals of the Cigarmakers International Union (A. F. of L) on the grounds "they are greatly under the influence and control of known Communists."

Union officials said membership in the four locals totals about 5,000 workers. A resolution approved by the Assembly ordered the suspension to stand "until evidence is provided that Communists have been purged from the (cigar) Unions."

Destroyers Vital Factor in Sea War

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the past few days, the attention of the public in the United States has been focused on the fact that Britain stands in need of more destroyers.

Unthinking readers of the many published articles stressing this need are prone to accept the fact that the British Navy requires reinforcement in numbers of ships, but do not take time to analyze the reason why a particular type of ship, such as the destroyer, is specifically designated, other than to take for granted that the destroyer is a small ship that is available in considerable numbers.

However, the real reason underlying the stipulation of destroyers, is that this type of ship is distinctly adapted for the performance of certain duties that are vital to Britain in its crucial struggle to retain command of the sea.

As is well known, the destroyer is a comparatively small, high speed vessel that carries both guns and torpedoes. The "smallness," as measured in tonnage, is entirely due to the fact that the destroyer is slim-waisted and draws relatively little water, because some destroyers approach 400 feet in length.

The destroyer fulfills a dual role, being fitted to act on both the defensive and the offensive. Originally designed to crush attacks launched by torpedo-boats before they could develop into serious threats, the destroyer, although as time passed, endowed with more and more offensive features, has never departed from its role as a protector.

Airplane Dangerous Foe

At first its only means of affording protection to the unit to which it was assigned, lay in its ability swiftly to contact any light surface craft that was a potential menace, and drive it off or destroy it by gun fire.

When the need arose, the listening gear and the depth-bomb were added to further attacks upon submarines. Today in the airplane, the destroyer has a far more dangerous enemy with which to contend than has been the case in the past. As a counter to this menace, every gun on a modern destroyer is capable of delivering anti-aircraft fire as well as horizontal fire.

Despite its very light construction, the destroyer, in the past, has proved to be able to stand a great deal of serious structural damage, but details concerning its resistance to bombing attacks are at present unavailable.

Some years ago, the U. S. S Warrington, a United States destroyer, was rammed, and despite the loss of its entire stern, was towed into port and repaired.

During the World War, the Shaw, Manley, and Cassin were destroyers that sustained equally serious damages, but were able to make port, and eventually were returned to service.

The most classical case of this nature concerned two British destroyers, the sister ships Zulu and Nubian, that were both badly damaged, one in its forward section, and the other, aft. Taken to port, the two undamaged parts were made into one destroyer, very appropriately named Zubian.

It is an adage that no navy ever has enough destroyers and no destroyer ever has sufficient speed!

Fleet's Handy Ship

The destroyer is the handy ship of the fleet. They zigzag in the van and the rear, and on the flanks of a fleet or a convoy to which they are assigned. What may prove to be a bit of floating wreckage or even a curiously curling wave, is sufficient to cause a destroyer to dash off at full speed to investigate.

The investigation may take the form of dumping over a few tentative depth-bombs, to be followed by a shower of these deadly 600-pound missiles, should circumstances warrant.

Nor does the destroyer hesitate to ram any submarine it finds not fully submerged. Their speed and maneuverability make them ideally fitted for such attacks.

Without the protection afforded convoys by destroyers in the World War, Great Britain would have succumbed in 1917 to the German U-boat blockade. As it was, there was a close call, and today with the added menace of the bombing plane operating from bases in near-by France, Britain's need for destroyers is even more acute.

An S O S. and a destroyer dashes to the rescue. Many a plane or submarine has hastily broken off its attack when a destroyer foamed over the horizon. If too late to drive the submarine under, or the plane away, before either gets in its deadly work, the destroyer can rescue the survivors.

As a protector, the destroyer's business, except in the matter of laying smoke screens, is to act on the offensive; to drive away or destroy the threat before it has an opportunity to develop its attack. If one destroyer cannot do the work, others join in. They are the watchdogs of every navy, and afford security that is otherwise unattainable.

No modern fleet would dare attempt the passage of dangerous waters without destroyers to screen it from attacks by submarines and aircraft. Nor can a convoy hope to escape unscathed unless afforded similar protection.

Britain entered the war with nearly 200 available destroyers, and about 40 under construction. No information has been divulged concerning the number that has been laid down during the past year, but it is safe to assume that there has been no lost motion about meeting the need for destroyers.

At the outbreak of the war, the British took over all destroyers that were under construction in their shipyards for foreign governments, amounting to some 10 vessels.

So far, Britain has acknowledged the loss of 30 destroyers. Perhaps a few others have gone down about which no report has as yet been made.

The destroyer has been the subject of particular attention by enemy bombing planes, and a great many of them have been more or less seriously damaged. Exactly how many is merely a matter of speculation, but allowing three damaged destroyers for every one that was sunk, the total comes to 90.

Many Required

How many destroyers are now under repair is again pure conjecture, but as attacks by bombers have been heavier in more recent months than previously, it may be assumed that perhaps 50 are constantly under repair, and are unavailable for duty.

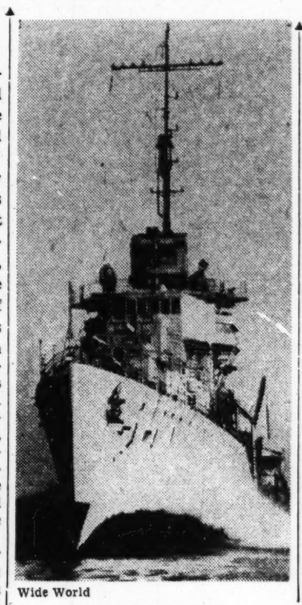
Probably all of the destroyers under construction at the beginning of the war have been completed, and perhaps a few others as well. So Britain has a possible 160 destroyers available, exclusive of an indeterminate number salvaged from the French debacle. However, this number is hardly comparable with the more than 300 that Britain and its allies had at their disposal in 1918!

These 160 plus destroyers have to be spread rather thinly. After the needs of the fleet in the Mediterranean and in home waters have been met, there are not many left for duty in connection with escorting convoys, protecting Britain against invasion, and fending airplane attacks.

No wonder the British Navy refused to assume the responsibility of safeguarding ships proposed for the projected exodus of British children.

Truly a donation of destroyers to Britain at this particular time would be a windfall of the first magnitude, and may spell the difference between success and failure for a heroic people that is valiantly resisting the Nazi attempt to establish a starvation blockade, and is threatened with an attempted blockade of their island stronghold.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.



Wide World

U. S. S. Dunlap

The Dunlap is one of Uncle Sam's destroyers, those fast moving, easily maneuvered units of the modern battle fleet, which can be used so effectively on both offense and defense.

Britain's Pledge to India

Continued from Page 1

nation of the two, or whatever may be worked out by the various Indian groups themselves.

Dominion Status

The "dominion status," which is envisaged for India, is compared in some respects to that of South Africa, where certain predominantly native areas retain direct association with the Crown though still forming a part of the Union.

In a similar manner the Indian States, to begin with at least, would probably have only a loose association with self-governing India.

As the White Paper declares the British Government "could not contemplate the transfer of their present responsibilities for the peace and welfare of India to any system of government whose authority is directly denied by large and powerful elements in India's national life. Nor could they be parties to the coercion of such elements into submission to such a government."

Coercion Banned

The interpretation put on this important reservation by the present Government is understood to be that it would encourage cooperation of Indian princes with the Central Indian Government to be set up, but would not coerce them into submitting to the sudden democratization which the National Congress demands.

On the larger and perhaps even more troublesome issue of the conflict between the Hindus and the Moslem minority—a minority of some 80,000,000—the British attitude is in essence that an agreement between the two is by no means impossible.

As the White Paper declares the British Government "will welcome and promote in any way possible every sincere and practical step that may be taken by representative Indians themselves to reach a basis of friendly agreement, first upon the form which the representative body [for framing the constitution] should take and the methods by which it should arrive at its conclusions, and secondly upon the principles and outlines of the constitution itself."

Britain To Go Ahead

Behind this carefully worded statement is the British Government's decision to go ahead step by step with its plans for developing an autonomous government for India on a decentralized and probably loosely federated basis, counting on the support of the immense mass of moderate opinion both within and without the ranks of the organized Nationalist Congress and Moslem League.

The Government has no illusions that its proposals will fully satisfy either side. But it is convinced that a fair and workable arrangement is possible and it believes it has good grounds for hoping that the extremist leaders will not stand out when they see Britain insists on carrying forward the constitutional advance of India on moderate lines.

Effect of War

In the background of this new approach to the Indian problem is the course taken by the present war. It has become increasingly clear lately that all shades of Indian opinion are beginning to realize that a real threat to India would exist if Britain is not victorious—perhaps even if it is. There is a growing recognition that, though Indian leaders may be impatient at Britain's slow-moving methods, the fundamental democratic and parliamentary concept of life is the same for both peoples, whereas should India come under Soviet, Japanese, or Nazi control, all hope of real independence would have to be abandoned.

It is part of the Government plan to push rapidly forward with the development of war industries in India, taking into account the possibility that India may soon have to become the supply center of the Near East as well as Singapore and the road to Australia, should communications with Britain be cut completely. The Government hopes that by enlisting the co-operation of Indian leaders on the Executive Council and the War Advisory Council in this scheme, the leaders will gain experience in practical administrative and political matters that will prepare them for co-operation at the end of war on the working out of the new constitution.

Individual Right Keyed To Safety of Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—With adjournment of Parliament, it is now believed that the Government will put into effect the report of the special committee of the House of Commons which has reviewed the Defense of Canada Regulations, containing suggested amendments based on the principle of preserving democratic freedom.

All measures should be taken which are "considered necessary for the safety of Canada," the report declares, but "the maximum amount of liberty under the law should be maintained that is consistent therewith."

A number of the recommendations advanced in earlier reports have been carried out. One of these was the imposition of the capital penalty for treachery. Another which referred to the control of firearms, gave the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police the right to grant licenses to residents of Canada and tourists from allied or neutral countries to carry arms for hunting purposes.

There remain, however, the recommendations of the fourth and final report of the committee. The suggested amendments seek to remove ambiguity from some of the provisions of the regulations.

It is held of the utmost importance that the regulation should "be readily accessible and easy to understand." In relation to internment it has been objected that the regulations violated the ancient right of issuing a writ of habeas corpus. To give anyone claiming to be wrongfully detained the right to have his objections heard as soon as possible, a paragraph is to be inserted in the regulations, which reads:

Handling Objections

"A written notice of objection signed by the objector shall be delivered to and filed with the person having the custody of such objector within 30 days from the date of such order (of detention), or such further time as the Minister of Justice in his discretion may allow and a true copy of such notice shall forthwith be forwarded by the person aforesaid to the Minister of Justice for transmission to a committee."

The committee will give directions for the prompt and just disposition of the objection. Further the committee will inform the objector of the grounds on which the order of detention has been made against him, with such other particulars as will be "sufficient for him to present his case."

An amendment stipulates that in the interest of national security, no bail can be granted to anyone appealing against conviction and prison sentence on indictment for an offense under the regulations.

Naturalization

The Committee of the Commons found some fault with present laws relating to naturalization and to deportation. It recommended that when a committee was appointed at the next session of Parliament to study and review the Defense of Canada Regulations, it should also consider these laws. The "important step of naturalization" should be invested with greater solemnity, it was held. The committee noted that the Department of Secretary of State has been withholding certificates of naturalization to aliens of enemy origins and to aliens whose country of origin is contiguous to the war zone.

To clarify the policy, the suggestion is made that the Secretary of State should be empowered to notify the courts that applications of enemy aliens should not be proceeded with until further notice "except in those special cases where a request may be made by the Secretary of State that the particular application should be heard."

Enemy aliens under this recommendation are defined as those who "at the time of their application or at any time previously were nationals of the German Reich or of any country which on the third of September, 1939, was under the sovereignty or control of the German Reich." Italian nationals are also included, but the date in this case is June 10, 1940, instead of Sept. 3, 1939.

Propaganda Blamed For Confiscation Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Former Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley told a House Judiciary subcommittee Aug. 6 that a bill to bar the importation of "confiscated" property was the result of "propaganda on the part of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey."

Mr. Hurley, counsel for the Consolidated Oil Corporation, parent company of the Sinclair group, appeared in opposition to a measure by Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts which would amend the national Stolen Property Act to make it unlawful to import "confiscated" goods. The State Department opposes the measure on the ground it would interfere with the normal course of diplomatic relations with foreign nations.

Houde Fails to Stir Quebec Rift

MONTREAL, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Montreal City Council, by a vote of 27 to 2, has dropped from its agenda an item introduced by Mayor Camillien Houde which would have called for "discussion" of "national registration and conscription." It was the Mayor's opposition to the Federal national registration plans which led to his arrest and internment.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Aug. 8—The brief flurry raised by Mayor Camillien Houde's arrest for opposition to Canada's national registration plan has left little to indicate that his campaign against the Dominion's policies has won any great support in French-Canada.

There always has been a section of Quebec opinion strongly opposed to conscription in any form. It was this feeling which manifested itself in 1917, and led to demonstrations and a series of incidents, and it would be idle to suppose that it has entirely disappeared. But even in the ranks of the intense nationalists there has been little to indicate sympathy with Mayor Houde's effort to induce the public not to take part in the mandatory registration which is scheduled to start Aug. 19.

There is undoubtedly a certain amount of bitterness over the fact that conscription for home defense has been found necessary after Liberal leaders promised the Province that there would be no draft. The pledges, made at the time of the Quebec provincial election, undoubtedly applied to overseas service, but since the announcement of the registration plan, there has been some confusion and resentment that any involuntary scheme should be necessary.

Defiance of Law Rejected

But it is the law today and the French-Canadian Province is law-abiding. Where it smiled at some of Mr. Houde's earlier statements, such as the startling pronouncement in February of last year when he said that French-Canada would be sympathetic to Italy in a war with Great Britain, they, as a body, did not give his latest proposal a tolerant hearing. To them the suggestion that they should defy the law of the nation was repugnant. It is significant that the warrant for the arrest of Mr. Houde came from the Liberal French-Canadian leader, Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice. The members of the Federal Cabinet, French-Canadian members included, are reported to have been unanimously in favor of the treatment given the sponsor of the first open defiance of wartime regulations.

The French-Canadian press, the Jueunesse Ouvriere Catholique, influential youth organization, and Quebec members joined in their disavowal of Mr. Houde's opposition. Cardinal Villeneuve took a stand supporting Federal authority.

The latest attempt by Mr. Houde to make political capital is regarded as personal as well as a tactical failure. If he had hoped to stir into open revolt any resentment that lies in the heart of French-Canada over what he spoke of as broken political promises he failed, so far as available signs indicate, to accomplish his purpose.

Home Defense Supported

Apart from the political considerations of the case for registration the French-Canadian realizes that the move was considered necessary in the face of grave danger not only to the Empire but to the Dominion. There has never been any real opposition to home defense in the Province.

As a matter of fact, loyal French-Canadians are affronted by the implication in Mr. Houde's action that they are so unrealistic that they would work to defeat the purpose of the registration plan: Quebec nationalism of a kind has not disappeared, but there is no indication that it will express itself by rising in support of a man who has for long been regarded with amusement or contempt as a political opportunist.

One typical answer to Mr. Houde's outburst comes from a group of independent Montreal French-Canadians who have organized a mass meeting to be held Aug. 13 for the purpose of making known "the real opinion" of the Province on the question of national registration.

False Impression Charged

Members of this group issued a statement in announcing the meeting. The statement reads in part: "Since the beginning of the war the loyalty of the Province of Quebec has been complete, but in order to further political ambitions certain individuals and organizations are trying to get the population under the false impression that national registration will lead to conscription for overseas service.

"It has become urgent and essential that this question be discussed frankly and openly in order that the real opinion of this Province be known. That is why a group of independent French-Canadians of Montreal is organizing this mass meeting at which representatives of patriotic and national organizations are being invited.

"It is felt by the organizing committee that Canadian unity is in great danger and that the future of the Province of Quebec is at stake. They beg the population to disregard the subversive utterances of political hoodlums and to prove by attending the meeting that Quebec's loyalty is indisputable."

The statement is signed by Heriel LaRoque and Paul L'Anglais, private French-Canadian citizens of Montreal.

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Italian Campaign in Africa Seeks to Unite Somalilands

By the Associated Press

Italian occupation of Zeila, westernmost port in British Somaliland, is the first step in a move by the Italians to join British and French Somaliland with Italian Somaliland in the African offensive now under way, a high Fascist authority indicated.

British military authorities, however, predicted that Berbera, principal port of British Somaliland, would be stoutly defended by forces holding the hills south of the city against Italian columns which already have penetrated deep into that British possession.

It was explained that the British would let the Italians extend their lines still further before real resistance was offered.

British Strategy

"It is not sound tactics for us to attempt to stop superior forces on a long frontier," these circles said. "It is far better to wait until the enemy is harassed by poor communications and is far from his base."

The frontier of British Somaliland is long—about 750 miles—these circles pointed out, and an attempted counterblow on the border would be dangerous, since it might easily be sidestepped or smothered by the invading force.

Military authorities here said the hills south of Berbera were "natural lines of defense," and neutral military circles were unanimous in the opinon that the first stiff British resistance would be encountered there.

Italy's Next Move

Officers familiar with the terrain, however, said it would be interesting to see whether the Italian force of about two battalions which took Zeila would attempt to advance southeastward along the coastal plain to Berbera.

"If so it will have extremely hard going over 150 miles of road very difficult for vehicles which can be attacked from the sea and from the land," these quarters said.

An expert on Somaliland said Berbera could hardly be called a port at all by civilized standards, since ships cannot come alongside, but have to lie off shore about a quarter of a mile. The only other "port" is Zeila, and only small boats can use it.

Other Difficulties

The burning hot monsoon which blows across the country with "almost clocklike" regularity from June 15 to Sept. 15 reaches hurricane force and makes concentrated work almost impossible, he said.

This expert said Somaliland has practically no economic value, the principal export being sheepskins.

Nevertheless the capture of Zeila, which is near the frontier between British and French Somaliland, was described officially by the Italians as of great strategic importance.

Zeila and Berbera are the natural outlets to the Gulf of Aden—a sort of window on the Indian Ocean—Italians said.

Italy Hails Victory

They said these ports were much better for their new empire in Ethiopia than Djibouti, in French Somaliland.

They said this was recognized by Anthony Eden, when he came to Rome in 1935 as British Foreign Minister to seek a settlement of the dispute over Ethiopia before Italy conquered that country.

Mr. Eden proposed to give Ethiopia an outlet through British Somaliland to Zeila, the Italians said, with Italy to receive concessions elsewhere.

Italy rejected the plan, Fascists said, and the French later were annoyed when they learned Mr. Eden had made such an offer, which would have been detrimental to Djibouti and its railroad traffic if accepted, without letting the French know about it.

Advance Continues

The Italian communiqué today said their armored columns, accompanied by bombing planes, were well advanced on the way to Berbera, having occupied Oadweina on Tuesday, as well as Hargeisa.

Both are about 30 miles inside the arid country, but a difficult march through rough terrain remains from Hargeisa, the nearest point, to Berbera.

Running roughly from north to south, French, British and Italian Somaliland form a coastal fringe around the "Horn of Africa," separating Italy's Ethiopian Empire from the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. Occupation of all three would give Italy command of vital outlets to those strategic waters.

Egyptian Campaign

The Italian commuuiqué said nothing of land operations near Bardia, where the British yesterday said the Italians were concentrating for an apparent offensive against Egypt along the Mediterranean coast.

(A British communiqué from Cairo today said the shipping harbor and store buildings were bombed at Bardia.)

The expected general attack from Libya was characterized by the British as reflecting the need of Italian Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, to achieve a victory to offset British successes in attacking Libya's air and naval bases and wrecking water pipelines and supply concentrations.

Marshal Graziani, they added, must face not alone the British regulars—seasoned troops with long experience in Africa—but the intense heat and the difficulties of obtaining water. Between the Italian positions and the British Egyptian base at Mersa Matruh, on the Mediterranean, there is a shimmering, waterless stretch of almost 400 miles.

Desert Hazards

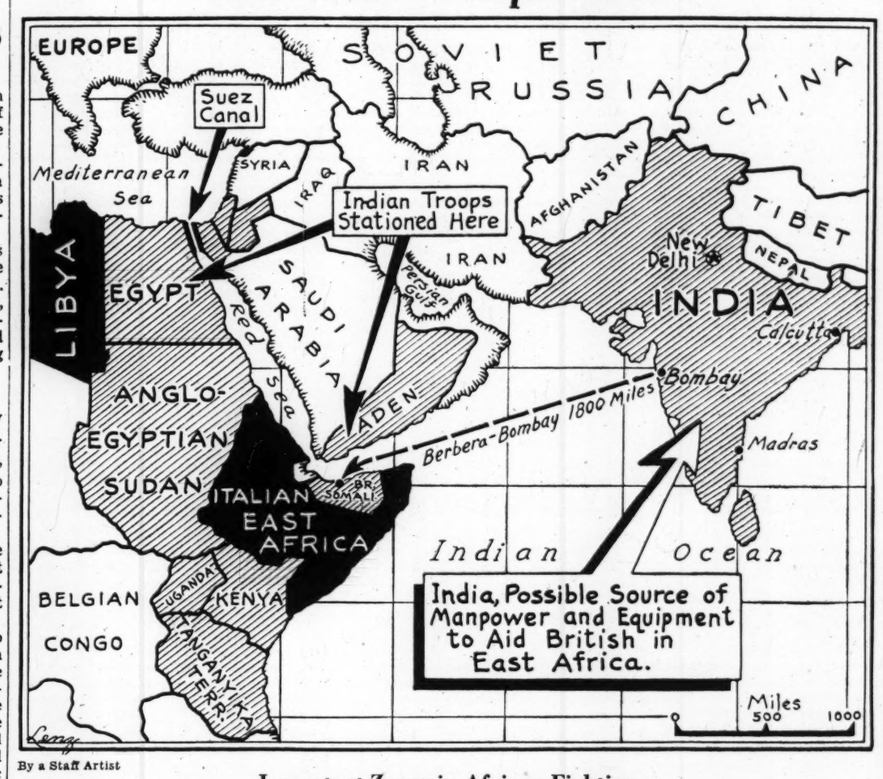
Should the Italians break through the British outposts, they would still face a long march across the desert and, said a British source, because of heavy British air bombing they would have little hope of more supplies or of keeping contact with the rear base.

The British naval blockade of Libya has prevented supply ships from getting through from Italy, British sources said.

Among the British services constantly at raiding work is the famous camel corps — made up largely of desert tribesmen.

"By taking the offensive," declared one spokesman, "the Italians are losing both men and materials — none of which can be replaced. Every shot fired by the enemy, every plane lost, weakens Signor Mussolini's resources. For the British Navy's control of Suez makes it impossible for ships to bring fresh aid."

New Zone of Operations



By a Staff Artist

Important Zones in African Fighting

Shaded sections of the map of India and northern Africa, the area of the present fighting, show the territory which Britain possesses or over which it has control; Italian sections are shown in black. The position of India and its accessibility to the Persian Gulf make it a natural reservoir for fresh help for the British forces.

Axis Gaze Hits French North Africa

By Otto Zausmer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that Italy is centering attention on Egypt and British possessions in East Africa, it must be assumed that the totalitarians are doing this as a necessary preliminary toward securing the rich booty to be had in French North Africa.

Algeria, the biggest of the three French provinces, is particularly rich. Its capital Algiers is one of the most beautiful and romantic of cities. It is surprisingly modern in the French quarters and shows wealth at every street corner. Best French taste and vast means to make use of it have built up this city of unreal beauty. The 1,000,000 Europeans—out of a population of about 7,000,000— have made fortunes there.

Algeria produces 1,000,000 tons of wheat, 600,000 tons of barley, almost 200,000 tons of oats, 18,000 tons of tobacco, 480,000,000 gallons of wine and from 1,600,000 to 2,300,000 tons of iron ore.

Although the vineyards have only been planted since European occupation, Algeria has become one of the leading wine producing countries. Algeria's wine output is 10 times that of Germany's.

Big Yield of Phosphates

The iron mines yield two thirds of what Germany produces. The lead output reaches half the amount of Germany's annual output and the amount of vital phosphates Algeria can sell is 40 times the amount that all Europe together can raise.

Morocco, with a population of about 6,000,000 persons grows also wheat, barley, oats, wine, and produces iron and phosphates. Most valuable of all its wealth for the Germans and the Italians, however, are the 8,000,000 oil trees in French Morocco. They would be invaluable in helping to reduce the shortage of edible fat in the dictator countries.

Tunisia finally has also wheat, barley, oats, wine—about as much as the whole German Reich is growing—phosphates and iron, all of which would be valuable for the Axis Powers.

Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia together produce half the wheat grown in Africa. British South Africa and Egypt account for almost the rest. Moreover they grow 80 per cent of the African barley and 60 per cent of the African oats.

Of the 1,000,000 tons of phosphates Germany imported in 1937, 483,000 came from French North Africa, 330,000 from the United States, and Russia and Sweden sent 100,000 tons each.

But the three French provinces could supply much more phosphates than Germany and probably even as much as all of the German protectorates need.

Germany's trade with North Africa so far has been very poor, leaving open a wide field for the conqueror. The Reich's trade with the three countries represented but half of one per cent of Germany's imports and not quite one fourth of 1 per cent of the Reich's exports. The imports totaled 25,000,000 Reichsmarks (about $10,000,000) the exports 12,000,000 Reichsmarks.

Guarded by British Navy

These figures show that the French colonies could provide a great increase in the actual trade turnover.

Presumably neither Signor Mussolini nor Herr Hitler want to risk sending boats to French North Africa as long as they do not have a military stronghold there, and so long as the British Navy is free to interfere with shipment across that part of the Mediterranean.

The Italians have been attempting to drive the British naval squadrons to the two corners of the Mediterranean, presumably to clear the way for Fascist communication with French North Africa. Attacks on Malta and Gibraltar have presumably had the same goal.

But while Malta may be made unsafe for British vessels, Gibraltar is likely to remain an effective naval base as long as General Franco does not co-operate more openly with the Axis.

Present developments, however, would indicate that the solution of the problem of French North Africa is being postponed pending a decisive stroke against the British strongholds in the Mediterranean, of which the easternmost —Suez—is apparently the object of the new Italian attack.

Information Staff In Britain Is Due For Big Shake-Up

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Reorganization of the staff of the often-criticized British Ministry of Information is expected to follow the appointment of Mr. Frank Pick to succeed Director-General Sir Kenneth Lee, resigned, effective Aug. 12. Sir Kenneth served nine months without pay.

In his own words, Mr. Pick plans to "try to get some business organization into the Ministry." He formerly was Managing Director of the London Passenger Transport Board, with an annual salary of about $40,000.

Parliamentary circles reported that both Mr. Pick and Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, had agreed on the need for reorganization of the Department —headed by three different Ministers in less than 11 months—but they were not agreed on the method.

Asked if he is to receive pay, Mr. Pick said, "Yes. Certainly I am not going to do it for nothing. I can't afford to."

Hitler Felicitates Krupp And Bestows Gold Badge

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (AP)—Adolf Hitler congratulated Dr. Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, head of Germany's greatest armament works, on his 70th anniversary and presented him with a golden Nazi honor badge on a brief visit to Essen yesterday.

Dr. Walther Funk, Minister of Economics and member of the wartime cabinet, gave Herr Krupp the eagle shield of the Reich in recognition of his service to German economy.

Hitler left Essen after inspecting Krupp factories.

Zeila Once Was Busy Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The quiet village of Zeila, British Somaliland, which has been occupied by the Italians, once was a thriving port on the Gulf of Aden, says a recent bulletin from the National Geographic Society. It was the water terminus of a busy camel caravan route which brought goods from land-bound Ethiopia by way of Harrar.

With construction of the railroad connecting Addis Ababa with Djibouti, French Somaliland, some 30 years ago, Zeila lost most of the Ethiopian trade which had amounted to as much as $3,500,000 a year. Its trade now is valued at less than $200,000.

Zeila occupies a low sandy point of land jutting into the Gulf of Aden, about 125 miles east of the southern end of the Red Sea and of equal distance west of Berbera, British Somaliland Capital. Its mixed population of natives, Arabs, Greeks, Jews, Indians, and a few British, normally is less than 10,000.

The town is practically surrounded on three sides by the sea. During the southwest monsoons the excessive heat drives most of the population across 50 miles of desert coastal land to the higher altitudes inland, leaving sometimes only a few thousand in the town.

British Somaliland is about the size of the State of Missouri, with a population of 350,000, and is wholly dependent for transportation upon camels and motorcars. It is devoted largely to the raising of live stock. Cattle, sheep, and goats, skins and hides are exported. Rice, dates and sugar, and textiles are its leading imports.

Conflict Characterizes India

By the Associated Press

The giant patchwork known as India is a confusing complex of racial, religious, cultural and political rivalries over which Great Britain gradually gained dominance in the 17th and 18th centuries.

India's size and difficult geographical nature make for lack of unity. It is rich in man power and natural resources.

With 6,000 miles of land frontier and 5,000 miles of seaboard, India has an area of more than 1,808,000 square miles, and a crowded population of more than 350,000,000.

These millions — between one-fifth and one-sixth of the earth's population — present all shades of social and economic variation, from fabulously rich maharajahs to impoverished "untouchables."

With the blood of many races in their veins, these peoples speak more than 200 languages and dialects and practice many religions, some of them bitterly antagonistic to one another.

The vast Hindu group has 2404,000,000 adherents in Indi, the Moslems approximately 77,000,000.

India is divided politically into a British India of 11 provinces, which are governed by representatives of the Crown, and a native India of more han 560 States ruled with varying degrees of authority by native princes, who hold their power through treaties and alliances with Britain.

The conflict between the great Hindu majority and the Moslems, and that between the native princes, who depend largely on British support to hold their thrones, and the independence-seeking masses led by the Congress Party, have further complicated Britain's problems.

Eight of the provincial governments controlled by the Congress Party resigned early in the war because of dissatisfaction with Britain's promise of post-war dominion status. The British Governors had to take over.

The Indian princes have strongly supported the British war effort out of their wealth, drawing on some of the largest fortunes in the world. Indian troops, especially Sikhs and Gurkhas, form an important part of the British "middle eastern command," arrayed in Egypt, Palestine and East Africa for defense of the Empire's lifeline to India and the Orient. Their numbers have not been announced, but they have been estimated at scores of thousands.

Italian Air Raids

JERUSALEM, Aug. 8 (AP)—Italian bombers, striking from bases on the Dodecanese Islands in the Eastern Mediterranean, bombed the Palestine oil shipping port of Haifa for the third time.

The raiders came as they have before over British mandated Palestine—flying high, hiding in the clouds, and dumping most of their bombs along the docks and waterfront.

Most of the bombs fell into the water.

German Mines

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (AP)—German planes laid mines at the entrance to several English harbors last night and attacked a number of armament works and antiaircraft and searchlight positions, the German High Command announced today.

Three Ships Lost

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The British reported the sinking of the 9,337-ton British freighter Accra, torpedoed in convoy off the west coast of Ireland, with 19 persons missing—11 passengers and eight crewmen. Some 450 survivors were picked up and the submarine attacker was believed sunk.

Sinking of the 4,360-ton Greek ship Pindos, carrying corn from Argentina to Britain, off Ireland Sunday night. Three of the 32-man crew were killed.

Sinking by mine of the minesweeping trawler River Clyde.

Nazi Air Losses

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—At least nine German planes—six dive bombers and three fighters—were shot down in an air battle which raged along England's southeastern coast this morning, an official announcement said.

The battle followed a German bombing attack on shipping in the narrow English Channel.

It was estimated that some 50 planes were engaged in the battle, which spread inland over the coastal area.

In one town, where the Germans and low-flying British Spitfires dived at full throttle with machine-guns blazing, a local court continued to hear cases while the windows of the courtroom rattled to the bursts of gunfire.

Meanwhile an Air Ministry communiqué said British planes bombed an oil plant at Homburg and started "many fires" on airdromes in Holland and Northern Germany.

Another bulletin said that a British medium bomber had bombed the Le Bourget airport at Paris Aug. 6 and that bombs had landed near German aircraft and hangars.

The bulletin said the raider was able to drop his load and retreat into the clouds before any antiaircraft batteries could be brought into action.

'L. G.' Sees a Stronger Britain

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Mr. David Lloyd George, World War Prime Minister, warned his fellow Welshmen in a radiocast yesterday that "such a tempest as Britain has never before encountered is about to break upon her and all that she stands for."

But if the people are worthy of their forefathers, he continued, "Britain will pass through this hurricane fearless and erect and will emerge from its rage mightier and more honored and more powerful than ever for the good of mankind."

The occasion for the message asking the Welsh to steel themselves was to express sympathy on the cancellation of the Eisteddfod, Welsh National Singing Festival.

Not Discouraged

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, told a luncheon audience yesterday that his feeling regarding the defense of Britain, "far from being one of pessimism, is one of great encouragement."

He declared that Britain's "moat"—the English Channel and North Sea—is "now immeasurably defended and her ramparts are far higher and broader" than they were when the Battle of France ended.

"There has been much talk about war aims," said Mr. Alexander, a leader of the Labor Party. "Here is one which brooks no denial or delay.

"Our working men and women have responded magnificently to any and every call made upon them. Their reward must be a new Britain. Peace will come; never again must the unemployed become the forgotten men of the peace."

The First Lord was addressing a luncheon of the National Defense Public Interest Committee.

United N. Y. Air Board Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 8—Formation of a permanent New York State aviation board to aid in co-ordinating commercial and military aviation facilities was urged today upon Gov. Herbert H. Lehman by Senator Thomas C. Desmond (R) of Newburgh. The vulnerability of the State makes it imperative that a permanent aviation program be prepared, acting in conjunction with Federal air expansion activities, he declared.

The board could, Senator Desmond held, co-ordinate commercial and military aviation facilities for defense, promote development of air transportation, utilize State-owned lands for intermediate and emergency landings, establish a complete and uniform system of airway and radio beacons, and provide markings in cities, villages and towns, directing fliers to nearest landing areas.

Senator Desmond recalled that on Aug. 1 Governor Lehman established the New York State Defense Council, which he suggested on June 20. No legislation was needed for that move, the Senator said, and similarly the Governor, by executive order, can now establish the proposed aviation board. When the Legislature meets, specific authority can be conferred if this is necessary.

Steel Firm C. I. O. Target

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 7 (AP)—Philip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organizations Vice-President, today called a conference of union leaders to "lay the groundwork" for carrying to Washington a fight against awarding Government contracts to "Bethlehem Steel and any other corporation refusing to obey the laws of the land."

British Cite Gain In Ship Tonnage

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Ministry of Shipping announced that British shipping strength had been increased by about 10,000,000 deadweight tons as a result of the German invasion of Poland, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, and France.

In gross tonnage, which is approximately five-ninths of the dead-weight tonnage, the total would be 5,500,000 or more than one-fourth the Empire's pre-war shipping gross tonnage of about 21,000,000.

The Ministry, using only deadweight figures, said that of the additional shipping available to Britain about 5,500,000 tons were Norwegian, 3,000,000 Dutch and 500,000 under control of the Belgian and Polish Governments.

In addition, Danish shipping seized for the British service and transferred to the British flag amounts to 500,000 tons and French shipping retained under British control another 500,000.

[The German high command announced Tuesday that "enemy merchant shipping space and space useable by the enemy" sunk since the war started totaled 4,986,860 tons—a figure which the Brtish at once challenged as a four-to-one exaggeration.]

Indian Rite Hails British Royalty

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 8

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth were welcomed by Indian troops in Derbyshire today with an ancient ceremony called "nuzzr," in which two soldiers proffered a piece of gold and a piece of silver.

By touching the gold and silver with his right hand, the King showed he accepted the gifts and, by raising his hand without taking them, he signified he remitted them to the givers.

Registration Chief Reassures Aliens

WASHINGTON (AP)—Earl G. Harrison, Director of Registration, told aliens that they should not fear fingerprinting under the new Registration Act, and predicted that "it will not be long before it is required of everybody."

"There is no stigma attached to being fingerprinted in this day and age," Mr. Harrison said in a radio address prepared as part of a campaign to bring aliens to post offices for registration between Aug. 26 and Dec. 27.

Mr. Harrison said that aliens should realize "that the measure is intended to safeguard the land that has given many of them sanctuary from oppression."

Rescued Portuguese Pay Debt by Irish Rescues

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Aug. 8 (AP)—Two rescued Portuguese sailors paid their debt promptly. Members of the crew of the torpedoed Greek steamer Pindos were on a pier here when they noticed two Irish bathers in difficulty. Diving 30 feet, the Portuguese brought the bathers to safety.

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Willkie Wants Hoover, Landon to Back Stand

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 8 (AP)—Aides of Wendell L. Willkie said today he would ask former President Hoover and Alf M. Landon, the 1936 Republican nominee, to support his demand for broad amendments to the Hatch Anti-Politics Law.

Mr. Willkie told his press conference yesterday the existing act should be amended to require the President, Cabinet Officers and all other now exempt officials to file sworn statements of their assets upon taking office and upon leaving office.

He added that another desirable amendment would be a provision prohibiting any member of a family of an official from receiving compensation for representing clients before Federal agencies.

The Republican nominee will have a luncheon conference with Mr. Landon at his resort hotel here next Tuesday. He will see Mr. Hoover in Denver sometime next week. He first planned to meet Mr. Hoover somewhere in Montana, but the former President "very kindly" agreed to come to Denver, Mr. Willkie said.

Campaign issues and strategy also will be discussed with Messrs. Landon and Hoover, Mr. Willkie said.

If he is elected, the G. O. P. standard bearer said, he and members of his family will file statements of personal assets with the Secretary of State regardless of whether the Hatch Law is amended.

"I am in favor of all amendments to the Hatch Act necessary to make it air-tight in carrying out both its provisions and spirit," Mr. Willkie declared. He added that the purpose of the act was "to bring purification to our political life."

The Hatch Law prohibits political activity by Federal workers and State workers paid partly from Federal funds.

Asked at his press conference whether he had any specific examples in mind when he suggested that members of official families be barred from practicing before Federal boards and commissions, Mr. Willkie replied negatively.

One reporter, apparently recalling that James Roosevelt once was Secretary to his Father-President, asked whether compensation received in such a position should be listed in any accounting of assets. Mr. Willkie replied that he did not think so.

Questioned regarding his suggestion that members of official families should not appear before Federal agencies, the nominee mentioned the Securities Commission, the Federal Trade Commission and the National Labor Relations Board.

Wide World

Dr. William Lowe Bryan

The President Emeritus of Indiana University who will give the invocation at the Wendell L. Willkie notification ceremonies in Elwood, Ind., on Aug. 17. Dr. Bryan was the President of the University when the Republican Presidential nominee was a student and signed his diplomas in 1913 (A.B.) and 1916 (LL.D.).

Pledges Support

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 8 (AP)—Arthur H. James says he has pledged Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee for President, "my whole-hearted support" in the November campaign.

James says he telephoned Mr. Willkie his offer of aid.

Air Time Free

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8 (AP)—Wendell Willkie has been assured of free time over national radio networks in whatever amount President Roosevelt might use for campaigning during his "Fireside Chats" between now and the general election.

Paul Kesten, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, in effect stated that policy in response to a question during the 18th annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters.

The question was voiced by Dick Bard, of station WNEW, New York City. The names of the President and the G. O. P. nominee were not mentioned specifically, however.

(The major radio networks grant the "Fireside Chats" gratis time on the air, and while spokesmen for the hookups previously said Mr. Willkie would be given as much time as the President for campaigning, it had not been indicated what part, if any, would be without charge.)

The convention, in its final sessions, spent most of the time discussing its code of ethics and the new frequency modulation which radio engineers say will eliminate static and other interference.

The Board of Directors will choose next year's convention city later. Pittsburgh, Kansas City and Louisville were the chief contenders.

Asks Question

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Samuel F. Pryor, Eastern campaign manager for Republican Presidential nominee Wendell L. Willkie, has raised the question as to whether state committees as a result of the Hatch Act would assume larger campaign finance burdens this year than in former contests.

Referring to the Hatch Act, which does not restrict expenditures of state campaign organizations, Mr. Pryor said he was "heartily in favor" of states assuming larger campaign burdens and added:

"The Hatch Act is good in a great many respects. I have never liked a highly centralized campaign structure."

Mr. Pryor discussed budget revisions made necessary by the Act with John D. M. Hamilton, former National Chairman and now Executive Assistant to Joseph W. Martin, new Chairman.

Mr. Pryor said revisions were in line with the expressed wish of Mr. Willkie that expenditures of the National Committee be confined rigorously to the $3,000,000 Hatch Act limit.

The two party leaders also discussed "organizational" matters and questions of how much money should be allotted to various divisions of the national campaign committee in the East, West and other sections.

First Army Told to Practise Use of Arms in Straight Onset

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—America's First Army, spurred by orders of its commanding officer, accelerated the tempo of northern New York's training maneuvers today with an unprecedented emphasis on offensive tactics. Insturcted by Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, the main objective of the three and a half weeks of war games is to train the nearly 100,000 troops to be "offensive fighters" and "secure decision by offensive action," officers swung the smaller units into a program based on "carrying the fight to the enemy."

Members of the commanding staff viewed instructional objectives, disclosed by General Drum in near-by Canton, N. Y., last night, as calling for a "streamlining" of the First Army's battle methods with "greatest attention" to initiating operations. Addressing nearly 11,000 officers and enlisted men in charge of the training, General Drum demanded, "before it is too late," avoidance of the "doctrines of the supremacy of the military defensive which have led to the ruin of France and forced England to face so many disasters." Further, he said:

"We have seen a strong military nation stand in defense behind a fortified zone so long that its power, incentive, and will for the offensive were so dissipated as to cause its ultimate ruin. Modern weapons are of little value in battle if an offensive military spirit is lacking in the personnel manning them. Our military, soldierly conception must be based on a will to carry the fight to the enemy and on applying the offensive spirit to the enemy and on applying the offensive spirit to the modern weapons of war."

The lesson to be learned from recent European conflicts, the commander declared, is that "our people must stop basking in the sunshine of peace and in the security of two oceans," and search for a sound defense solution. "Otherwise," he maintained, "the defeats recently experienced by great military powers may be inflicted upon our own people."

Artillery Test

BEDFORD, Pa., Aug. 8 (AP)—A Pennsylvania National Guard officer said the 135-mile speedy drive partly over the State's $70,000,000 super-highway Aug. 6 showed that while the equipment used was "not wholly adequate," the value of such highways to national defense was well illustrated.

Leaving the Guard's training ground at Indiantown Gap, Pa., at 6 a. m. (E. S. T.), an artillery battalion sped westward through Allegheny Mountain ranges to reach Bedford at 2:15 p. m. Mechanical trouble and a detour extended the trip three hours beyond schedule.

The "rapid strategic movement of medium artillery" brought into play 25 motor vehicles and six 155-millimeter howitzers drawn by six-wheel drive trucks. Many of the Guardsmen were unseasoned.

Major Paul said a network of highways such as the South Penn Turnpike—with no grade crossings, sharp curves or steep hills—"would double the defensive power of the Nation by increasing the mobility of military units."

Fourth Army Camp

YELM, Wash., Aug. 8 (AP)—More than 40,000 Regular Army and National Guard troops, concentrated from eight Far Western States for the Fourth Army maneuvers, are learning that their three weeks' encampment is not, as Maj. Gen. George A. White, commander of the Guard's Forty-first division, puts it, "the usual summer picnic." On this point, General White said:

"We're concentrating on discipline and fighting fitness. We've got to scrape the tin off any tin soldiers."

It is explained that if President Roosevelt's proposed bill goes through Congress, some National Guard divisions, including the Forty-first, will be called up. If conscription follows, National Guard troops will join Regular Army men in training the drafters. For the Army is concentrating on improving the effectiveness of the Guardsmen. They are training nine instead of the usual seven hours a day, studying the changes the European war has brought in military tactics, and undergoing marches to toughen them for whatever lies ahead.

Test of the effectiveness of the training will come Aug. 14, when the troops split into two armies, to engage in a four-day war that will throw Regulars and Guardsmen side by side in a battle that will involve tanks, planes, artillery running up to 155 mm. caliber, and two infantry regiments armed with the Army's newest Garand semi-automatic rifles.

Truman Leads Stark In Missouri Primary

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 8 (AP)—His nearest Democratic rival, Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, trailing by 7,136 votes with only 119 rural precincts yet to report, United States Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri today appeared to have won renomination in Tuesday's primary election.

Both men declined to comment, however, pending a complete count of the vote, including absentee ballots estimated at between 5,000 and 10,000.

Unofficial returns from 4,328 out of 4,447 precincts gave Senator Truman, who is completing his first term, 261,721 votes; Governor Stark 254,585, and Maurice M. Milligan, former Federal District Attorney at Kansas City, 125,024.

World Vistas by Short Wave

A timetable of the world's outstanding international shortwave stations now in operation is published on the second Thursday of each month. All time is Eastern Standard.

Location	Call Letters	Meters	Megacycles	Time E. S. T.
Bogota, Colombia	HCJD	62.00	4.84	7-10:30 p. m.
Caracas, Venezuela	YV5RM	59.88	5.01	4-10 p. m.
San Jose, Costa Rica	TIGPH	51.46	5.83	6-10 p. m.
Montreal	CFCX	49.96	6.01	Noon-midnight.
Havana, Cuba	COCO	49.92	6.01	5-11 p. m.
Berlin	DJC	49.83	6.02	9 p. m.-midnigtht.
Panama City, Panama	HP5B	49.75	6.03	9 p. m.-midnight.
Boston, Mass	WRUL	49.67	6.04	5-9 p. m., irregular.
London	GSA	49.59	6.05	6:20-9:15; 9:40 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	49.50	6.06	Irregular, near 9 p. m.
Cincinnati	WLWO	49.50	6.06	6 a. m.-2 a. m. (next day).
Toronto	CRCK	49.26	6.09	Noon-8 p. m.
Nassau, Bahama Islands	ZNS	49.27	6.09	1:30-2, 8-9 p. m.
New York (NBC)	WNBI	49.10	6.10	5 p. m.-1 a. m.
Havana, Cuba	COCD	48.94	6.13	Noon-1 a. m.
Medellin, Colombia	HJ4ABD	48.86	6.14	5-11 p. m.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	48.86	6.14	7 p. m.-midnight.
San Jose, Costa Rica	TIPG	46.80	6.41	5-10:30 p. m.
Papeete, Tahiti	FO8AA	42.25	7.10	1 and 5 a. m., irregular.
Tokyo, Japan	JVW	41.10	7.25	2-4 p. m.
Budapest	HAT-4	32.88	9.12	7-8 p. m.
Havana	COBX	32.61	9.20	5-11 p. m.
Ankara, Turkey	TAP	31.80	9.46	2-5 p. m.
Havana	COCH	31.70	9.48	Noon-midnight
Mexico City	XEWW	31.58	9.50	6-9 p. m.
Ric de Janeiro	PRF-5	31.56	9.50	1:45-2:45; 4:15-5:45 p. m.
London	GSB	31.55	9.51	Midnight-2:15 a. m.; 1-6 6:20 o. m.-12:30 a. m.
Hong Kong	ZBW-3	31.49	9.53	3-8 a. m.
San Francisco	WGEI	31.48	9.53	7 a. m.-noon
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEO	31.48	9.53	4 p. m.-midnight
Suva, Fiji Islands	VPD-2	31.46	9.54	5:30-7 a. m., irregular
Berlin	DJN	31.45	9.54	5 p. m.-mid.; 1-11 a. m.
Berlin	DJA	31.38	9.56	(Same as DJN)
Boston	WBOS	31.35	9.57	6 a. m. to 1 a. m.
Manila	KZRM	31.35	9.57	8-10 a. m.; 4:30-6 p. m., irreg.
Melbourne	VLR	31.34	9.58	1-8:30 a. m.
London	GSC	31.32	9.58	4-6; 6:20-9:20; 9:40-12:30 a. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	31.28	9.59	6 p. m.-2 p. m., irreg.
Delhi, India	VUD-2	31.29	9.59	1:30-4 a. m., 7:30 a. m.-noon; 9:30 p. m.-midnight
Dublin		31.28	9.59	Noon-6 p. m.
Moscow	RAN	31.25	9.60	5-8:30 p. m.
Panama City, Panama	HP5J	31.25	9.61	6:30-10 p. m.
Relays, Johannesburg	ZRL	31.23	9.61	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Sydney, Australia	VLQ	31.33	9.62	4-7 a. m.; 5-6 p. m.
Berlin	DXB	31.21	9.61	1 p. m.-1 a. m.
Montevideo, Uruguay	CXA-6	31.19	9.62	6-10 p. m.
Rome	2RO-3	31.15	9.63	7-10:10 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CSS3WA	31.09	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 3:30-6 p. m.
New York	WCBX	31.09	9.65	10:30 p. m., irreg.
Buenos Aires, Argentina	LRX	31.06	9.66	4-approx.-10:30 p. m.
Rome	2RO9	31.02	9.67	7-10:10 p. m.
New York (NBC)	WRCA	31.02	9.67	Noon-10 p. m.
Paris	TPB	30.99	9.68	9 p. m.-2 a. m., irreg.
Sydney	VLQ	30.99	9.68	7-8 a. m.
Heredia, Costa Rica	T14NRH	30.96	9.68	9-10 p. m.
Johannesburg, South Africa	ZRD	30.88	9.72	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Valparaiso, Chile	CB97D	30.83	9.73	6-11 p. m., irregular
Lisbon, Portugal	CSW-7	30.84	9.73	6-9 p. m.
Havana	COCQ	30.80	9.74	Noon-11 p. m.
Havana	COCM	30.51	9.83	5-midnight,
Rome	IRF	30.50	9.34	6:10-10 p. m.
Madrid	EAQ	30.43	9.86	3-8 p. m., irregular.
Dairen, Manchuria	JDY	30.22	9.92	Near 7 a. m., irregular.
Bandoeng, Java	PLP	27.27	11.00	Near 5 a. m., and 5 p. m.
Lisbon Portugal	CSW6	27.17	11.04	1-5 p. m.
Geneva, Switzerland	HBQ	26.31	11 40	Near 2 and 7 p. m., irregular.
Havana	COCX	26.30	11.45	Noon-midnight.
Stockholm	SBP	25.63	11.71	Noon-3:30 p. m., 8-9 p. m.
Paris	TPA4	25.61	11.72	7 p. m.-Mid., irregular.
London	GSD	25.53	11.75	Midnight-2:15 a. m.; 1-6 p. m.; 6:20-9:20; 9:40-11:30 p. m.
Berlin	DJD	25.49	11.77	6 a. m.-1 a. m. (next day).
Boston	WRUL	25.45	11.79	1:30-4; 5-8; 8:30-10 p. m.
Tokyo	JZJ	25.42	11.80	7-8:30 a. m.; 4:30-5:30 p. m.; Mid.-1:30 a. m.
Matanzas, Cuba	COGF	25.42	11.80	Noon-11 p. m.
Rome	2RO-4	24.40	11.81	4 a. m.-10:15 p. m.
New York (CBS)	WCBX	25.36	11.83	9-10:30 p. m.
Paris	TPB-8	25.33	11.84	10 a. m.-Mid., irreg.
Melbourne	VLR-8	25.32	11.85	4 p. m.-Midnight.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	25.27	11.87	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
Chungking, China	XGOY	25.21	11.90	5-10 a. m.; 5-8 p. m.
Moscow		25.20	11.90	2-9 p. m.
Moscow, U. S. S. R.	RKI	19.95	15.04	1-3; 6-10 p. m.
Geneva, Switzerland	HBJ	20.64	14.53	6:45-8 p. m., irreg.
Berlin	DJL	19.85	15.11	10:45 a. m.-9 p. m.
Stockholm	SBT	19.80	15.15	7-8 p. m.
Bandoeng, Java	YDC	19.80	15.15	5-10 a. m.; 6-6:30 p. m.
London	GSF	19.82	15.14	5:45 a. m-12:40 p.m.; 1-9:30 p. m.
Delhi, India	VUD-3	19.79	15.16	9:30-11:30 p. m.
London	GSO	19.76	15.18	Mid.-2:15 a. m.; 4-6 p. m.
Berlin	DJB	19.74	15.20	6 a. m.-11 p. m.; Sun., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. also
Chungking, China	XGOX	19.73	15.20	8:30 p. m.-Mid.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	19.72	15.21	9 a. m.-6 p. m.
Paris	TPC-4	19.68	15.24	5 a. m.-7 p. m., irregular.
Boston	WRUL	19.68	15.25	1:30-4; 8:30-10 p. m.
Philadelphia (CBS)	WCAB	19.69	15.27	4-6 p. m.
Belgrade	YUFG	19.68	15.24	5-9 a. m.; 7-9 p. m.
London	GSP	19.65	15.28	5 a. m.-9:30 p. m.
Buenos Aires	LRU	19.62	15.29	7 a. m.-5 p. m.
Rome	2RO-6	19.61	15.30	6 a. m.-6 p. m.; 6:30-10:10 p. m.
Delhi, India	VUD-4	19.61	15.30	9-11:30 p. m.
Schenectady N. Y.	WGEA	19.58	15.33	Noon-11 p. m.
San Francisco	WGEI	19.57	15.33	7-11 p. m.
Budapest	HAS-3	19.52	15.37	Sun 9-10 a. m.
Paris	TPB-2	16.90	17.76	5 a. m.-6 p. m. irreg.,
Berlin	DJE	16.89	17.77	8:15-10 a. m.
New York (NBC)	WNBI	16.87	17.78	8 a. m.-5 p. m.
London	GSG	16.86	17.79	Mid.-2:15; 5:45-8:50; 8:55 a. m.-12 noon; 12:40-6 p. m.
Schenectady N. Y.	WGEA	13.94	21.50	8-11 a. m.
Philadelphia (CBS)	WCAB	13.94	21.52	Noon-3:45 p. m.
Pittsburgh (NBC)	WPIT	13.93	21.54	7-10 a. m.
New York (NBC)	WRCA	13.87	21.63	8 a. m.-3 p. m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these schedules may be subject to change.

Loophole for 'Fifth Columns' Found in Havana Resolution

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA — A loophole big enough for several Trojan Horses to be driven through, accompanied by numerous "fifth columns," has been discovered in the main instrument devised at Havana for use against subversive activities.

The same loophole was studiously excluded from the Declaration of Lima in 1938. Somehow it escaped the vigilant eye of Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other Delegates who desire to strengthen inter-American solidarity by every means.

Here is the catch. Consultation among the American Nations in event that the peace of any of them is menaced by activities directed from abroad, is provided for:

" . . . if the State directly interested wishes to request it . . ."

Nazi Money Available

Now the only danger recognized as exposing any American Nation to control from abroad is the possible substitution of a disloyal government in the place of a loyal one. Such a disloyal government could be brought to power without any surface disturbance whatever. Working secretly, and controlling elections as is easily done in Latin America, certain native officials could dominate the government directly or indirectly. Nazi money will be available for such purposes in large quantities.

In a country where the regime itself had sold out to the Nazis or any other non-American power, the regime naturally would not ask for consultation with other American Governments. Instead, the aim would be to keep as quiet as possible about the intended treachery, until the Americas were presented with a fait accompli.

Under the Havana Resolution on Activities Directed From Abroad Against Domestic Institutions only the State "directly interested" can ask for consultation. This assumes a loyal Government, but leaves other American Nations without legal right to consult when a disloyal regime fails to ask them in.

Lima warily skirted around the same pitfall, and so did Panama. At Havana one of the most important resolutions against subversive activity kept the hands of all nations free. That is one on Diffusion of Doctrines Tending to Place in Jeopardy the Common Inter-American Democratic Ideal or to Threaten the Security and Neutrality of the American Republics.

The sixth point reads:

"Any of the American Republics directly affected by the activities referred to in this Resolution may initiate the procedure of consultation."

It is to be presumed that the loophole in the other Resolution was an oversight, rather than intentional. If any regime began to act in a way inimical to the security of the other countries, there are many ways whereby consultation could be started without asking the disloyal government's consent. Yet the Resolution as it stands would have to be disregarded, and is out of line with the general consultative procedure.

Havana's total effort on the subject of subversive activities is impressive. Despite the one loophole, vigorous language and meticulous care run through the five Resolutions adopted.

The other three deal with:

1. Diplomatic and Consular Functions.
2. Co-ordination of Police and Judicial Measures for the Defense of Society and the Institutions of Each American State.
3. Precautionary Measures in Issuing Passports.

Diplomatic Measures

The Diplomatic measure stopped short of recommending a numerical or proportional limit on the number of officials permitted to enjoy immunity. Such a limitation is implied in the citation of a Convention drafted at Havana by the Sixth Pan American Conference in 1928. Incidentally, this Convention had covered the ground quite thoroughly, some years before Nazi officials had swarmed over neutral countries in the guise of diplomtic consular officials. Havana of 1940 added a recommendation that the individual governments prevent harmful political activity of alien representatives.

Police and judicial co-ordination is to be sought at an Inter-American Conference to be called by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

On passports, Havana urged such precautionary measures and penalties as each Government decides are necessary to prevent abuses.

The wording of both main resolutions against subversive activities is detailed and strong. Pressure, propaganda, threats, or similar devices by groups or individuals are dragged into the light. An emergency penal system is recommended for dealing with offenders.

Fullest interchange of information between the American Nations is reiterated as a necessity in combating subversive activities.

Governor Offers Pardon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Any former South Carolina prisoner who wants to enter the Army, Navy or Marine Corps will be pardoned by Gov. Maybank. A pardon automatically restores citizenship, and citizenship is required for entrance into either the military or the naval service. "I have told recruiting officers that anyone who passes the physical examination and who wants to enlist and who needs a pardon to restore citizenship will be given it," the Governor announced.

New York Dry Vote May Cut G. O. P. Totals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—As New York Republican leaders converged on Utica today to write a slate of Presidential Electors that would grease the ways for independents to the Wendell L. Willkie national ticket, indications were that the party might have a bolt of its own on its hands, following the circulation of petitions by the Prohibition Party to win a place on the 1940 presidential ballot.

A similar effort by the Prohibitionists in 1936 failed of success, but increased activity among their forces since then may reward their bid this year with a consequent problem to Republican strength in this pivotal state, since the Prohibitionist representation in New York derives in the main from the up-State Republican area.

The petitions now going the rounds project a slate of Presidential Electors pledged to the Prohibition ticket recently nominated in Chicago with Roger W. Babson, statistician and economist of Massachusetts for President, and Edgar V. Cranmer, manufacturer, of Quincy, Ill., for Vice-President; and to their own New York State ticket of Dr. Stephen W. Paine, Houghton College head, Allegheny County, for the United States Senate, and for Representatives-at-Large, Helen G. H. Estelle of Poughkeepsie, and Neal Dow Cranmet of Elmira.

While it is many years since the Prohibitionist cause in New York has reaped the votes which once made it a power in the State's politics, success in returning the party to the ballots this year would be a drain on Republican strength that might be critical in a marginal victory.

Would Make Five Tickets

Should the dry forces elevate their ticket to ballot place, they would constitute the fifth legal party in New York State in the 1940 election, the Repubicans, Democrats, and American Labor Party being the three recognized parties, and the Communists also having nominated by petition.

The prospect was not without its disturbance for the Republican chiefs as they took their campaign portfolio to the up-state city today to whip into shape their strategy for both national and state contests.

Unusual concession already has been made to that other pressing factor of the year of how best to open the way to "Jeffersonian Democrats" to vote a straight Republican ticket. In view of old-line Republican sentiment, it appeared unlikely that there would be an extensive coalition of Republicans and Democrats on the Republican electoral slate proper, but it remained that New York County has sought to widen the bolt to Mr. Willkie by giving one of its nominations to Joseph M. Proskauer, prominent anti-New Deal, Democrat.

Cool to Separate Ticket

Whatever adjustment has to be made to the theory that many Republicans would not relish a fusion electoral ticket, little leaning could be found in party quarters here for the alternative proposition for an entirely separate ticket of electors made up of independent Democrats and Republicans. This would give Mr. Willkie two places on the ballot such as Mr. Roosevelt enjoyed in 1936 when the Democrats named three prominent Labor Party members to their electoral ticket and the latter party responded with an endorsement of the Roosevelt ticket. While the preparation of a coalition electoral ticket for Mr. Willkie would involve mountainous work and expense, it had its place in Republican consideration today out of the awareness of the party chiefs of the importance of welcoming the independent vote.

The Republican State Executive Committee went into session in Utica late today, preliminary to the assembling of county chairmen and the whole committee tomorrow, coincident with the appointment of Vincent Dailey as Democratic campaign manager for New York. The announcement was made by Postmaster General James A. Farley, retiring Democratic National Chairman, who will continue during the campaign as New York State Chairman, but wishes to give his major time to private business affairs.

Mr. Dailey—Not Mr. Farley—therefore will be chief campaign collaborator in the President's home State with the succeeding Democratic National Chairman, Edward J. Flynn, who will take over from Mr. Farley on Aug. 17.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m). Chimes radiocast 9:15 a. m. Service 9:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society:
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.25mc (19.6m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Radiocast from the Studios of WRUL:
Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.13mc (19.8m), 6:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (19.6m), 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Firm Will Pay Workers Called Up for Service

MARCUS HOOK, Pa., Aug. 8 (AP)—The American Viscose Company has announced that it will make up the difference in pay for employees called into United States military service. Officials also said jobs would be held open for those called.

Frozen Credits and War Debt Question to Wait 'Daylight'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., said today that no action will be taken to free frozen credits in this country until the question of the World War debts owed to this country had been settled.

Breaking an official silence concerning the final disposition of the hundreds of millions of dollars of credits owned in this country by nations now under German domination and frozen so as to prevent their utilization by Berlin, Secretary Morgenthau also said that this Government was waiting to see just what's going to happen in those occupied territories.

The Secretary did not say whether this country would demand that some settlement on war debts be reached before the foreign credits would be released, but he left the impression that the Government now feels that this is a good time to get that troublesome question cleared up once and for all.

"Until we know more about what's going to happen and more about the debt question, we're sitting on these funds," he said. "We will continue to sit on these funds until we see daylight."

Asked whether the freezing regulations, imposed upon the funds belonging to invaded nations and their peoples, also applied to Germany, Mr. Morgenthau replied:

"No, any amount of money can be sent to Germany, and there is nothing we can do about it. It's silly but we are at peace with Germany and cannot do anything about its funds."

It is estimated that France now possesses some $2,000,000,000 worth of credits in this country, if one includes its gold reserves here, and many letters have been received at the White House and Treasury Department suggesting that, since France seems destined to remain under German domination, these funds be used as war debt payment.

Treasury officials point out, however, that such a method of payment might be open to the criticism that it was being taken without French consent and while that country was living under duress and that it would be a poor gesture in light of the many years of traditional Franco-American friendship and co-operation.

Battle Over Conscription Centers on Tradition Issue

Continued from Page 1

classic debate in the halls of Congress.

Already the original conscription plan has been enormously whittled down. It originally proposed registration of men between 18 and 64. The new bill covers only men between 21 and 31. Of these those with dependents and those with jobs essential to industry and agriculture would be exempted. It would appear in practice that the men actually drafted would be chiefly bachelors who had no jobs, or jobs that were of minor importance. A way is left open for volunteer service.

Nevertheless, the bill would cover, on paper, some 12,000,000 men, all of whom would be subject to registration and classification. If the bill is enacted the War Department plans to call up about 400,000 men this autumn, and another 400,000 in April. Taking the figure of 800,000, that would be about one in every 15 of the 21-to-31 age group, provided there were not equivalent voluntary enlistments. They would serve for a year at the pay of regular Army enlisted men which is $21 a month. (Originally the bill offered only $5 a month.)

Provisions are included to safeguard the seniority and jobs of the draftees. Unless re-enacted the bill becomes inoperative after 1945. It is the theory of military men that a reguar Army, maintained by voluntary enlistments, should be maintained at 375,000 independent of the draftees. The draft Army would create a reserve force.

Military Experts Split

Military experts are not all of one mind on the proposed draft. The arguments for it are obvious. The world is in arms. Is America safe? Billions are being spent for military machines. But—as the Senate Committe majority put it—"weapons without men are as futile as men without weapons." Advocating the theory of conscription are such men as Gen. John J. Pershing, Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, and Gen. Hugh Johnson.

But the debate is not so simple as a mere philosophical discussion between conscription and voluntary enlistment. It is a complicated technical question of just what is really needed to defend the United States. Such an expert as Hanson W. Baldwin, graduate of Annapolis, and the New York Times military expert, in the current issue of Harper's, opposes conscription on the ground that "no such mass of men as conscription would provide can effectively be used in this hemisphere." Former Secretary of War Harry Woodring takes the same view. With military authorities divided, Congress is apt to grope ultimately toward a further modification of the pending bill, and a compromise that will further whittle down its provisions.

The argument offered by Mr. Baldwin is interesting. He approaches the subject statistically. No foreign expeditionary force larger than 50,000 could reach American shores, he argues. Transportation of such a force would take 375,000 tons of shipping, perhaps 40 ships—about the largest force that could be convoyed in a single operation. To supply such a force might require from 650,000 to 2,000,000 tons monthly. This would be about one half the tonnage of the German Merchant Marine, devoted solely to supplying this force. If the force were doubled the necessary shipping tonnage would be doubled. To supply an army of 1,000,000 would require 13,000,000 tons of shipping; a total bigger than even the combined German and British merchant fleets could spare from vital home needs. Perhaps because of his own naval training Mr. Baldwin concludes that "so long as our present naval strength relative to the totalitarian powers is maintained . . . We have little to fear from attack by sea."

Both Sides Active

It is with technical matters like this that the burning question of peace-time conscription is being approached in Congress. Both sides are active. Informal polls indicate that conscription advocates are in the majority, though not necessarily behind every feature of the pending bill. But advocates are also aware of the vital issue at stake.

Conscription of manpower is an argument for conscription of wealth, factories, industry, labor. It will be hard to justify one, without the other. Government intervention is involved in the provisions requiring that the draftees get their jobs back when they leave the Army. The National Labor Relations Board is the agency which would police industry in this respect.

The declaration of Mr. Baldwin that peacetime conscription "would create a profound, lasting, and inescapable change in the economic, social, and political life of our country and might well retard the growth of our civilization" need not be wholly accepted to produce caution in approaching the matter, which is the mood of present sponsors of the measure in Congress.

Legion Ready

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Raymond J. Kelly, National Commander of the American Legion, expressed gratification last night at plans to use veterans in "home defense" service if the National Guard is called to Federal service.

He said that the Legion's 1,057,023 members in 11,676 posts throughout the country and its Auxilfary of 497,613 women in 9,268 units constituted "the largest organized body of men and women in the Nation who have had actual wartime experience."

WHIP Cancels German Program

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (AP)—Radio station WHIP, Hammond, Ind., announced Aug. 6 it had notified the German National Alliance of Chicago of cancellation of the Alliance's Einheitsfront (united front) Hour, after Aug. 10.

Dr. George F. Courrier, President of the radio station company, said Hammond citizens had been objecting to the broadcasts for sometime, and that he had promised to ban the program "if it is proved to be subversive."

The program, broadcast in German, carried official notices of the front's activities. The announcer last week urged listeners to attend the "keep out of war" meeting in Soldier Field Sunday.

Since last February the Front has been broadcasting for one hour daily over the station. It has kept its weekly payments of approximately $400 paid up two weeks in advance.

This was reported to have been the first time a radio station had rejected a foreign language program because of controversy stirred by the broadcasts.

Arms Reported Found On Argentine Germans

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 8 (AP)—Special Federal investigators assigned to look into complaints that gendarmes campaigning against Nazi activities had mistreated some German residents in the northern area returned here yesterday.

They brought two big chests said by informed sources to contain arms and ammunition seized by the gendarmes in their inquiry.

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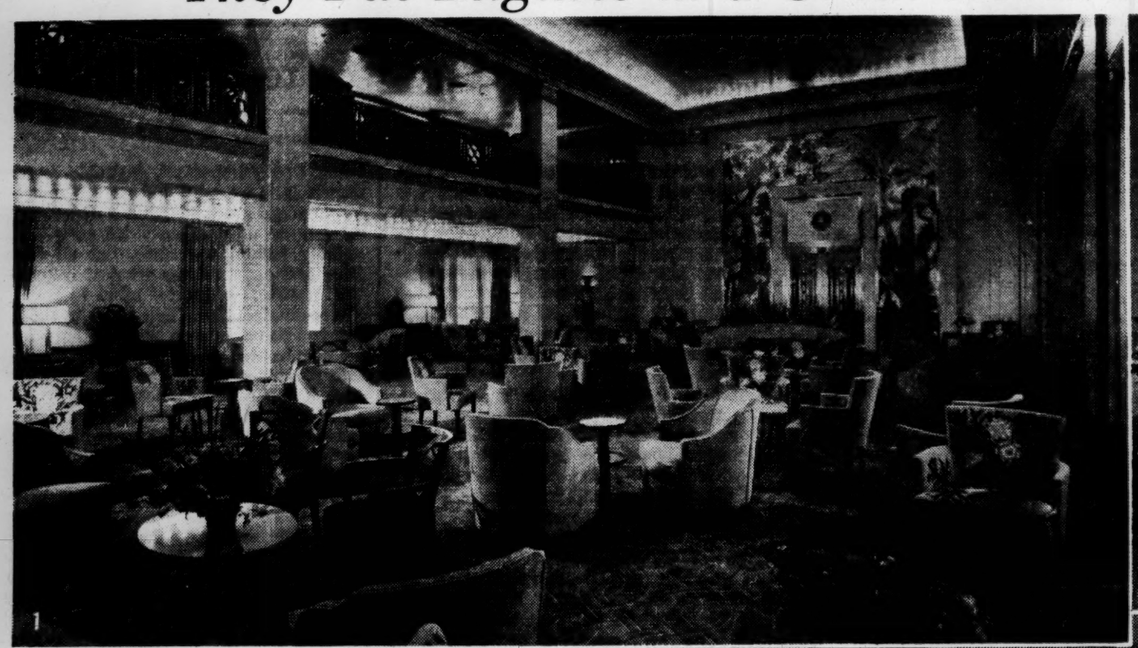
They Put Engines in a Great Hotel and Sent It to Sea



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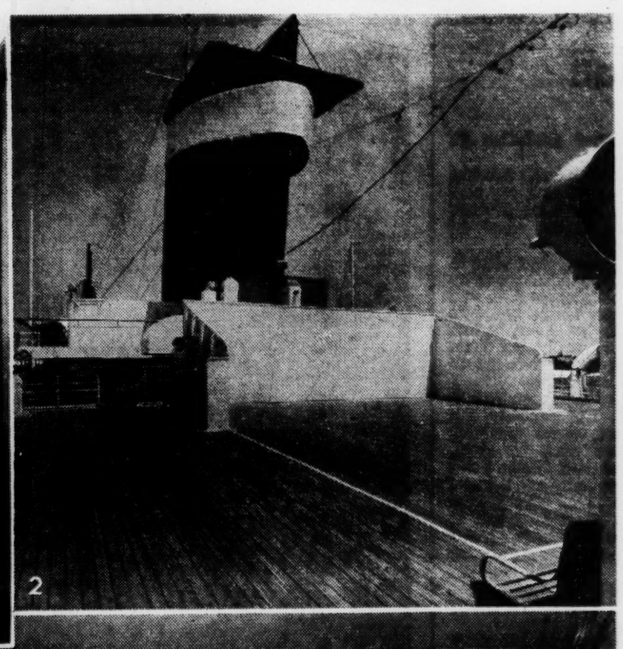

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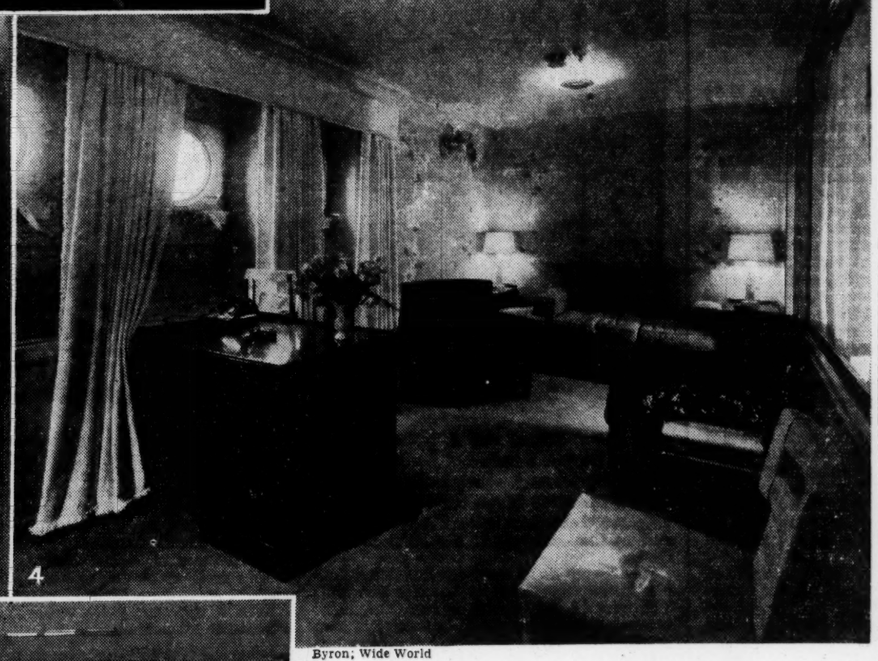

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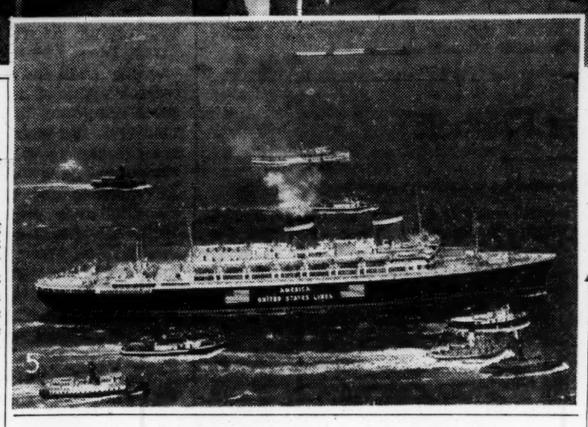

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Byron; Wide World

The Liner America in Pictures

1. Main lounge. Two decks high with mezzanine on each side.

2. Sports deck with handball court, an innovation. Stack arrangement prevents soot.

3. Bedroom in one of the main deck de luxe suites looking through connecting sitting room.

4. Sitting room in one of main deck suites. Suites have also bedroom, bath, foyer, and trunk room.

5. General view of new 35,400-ton United States luxury liner America steaming into New York Harbor.

Government Uses Influence To Aid California Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Efforts to stabilize California's many-sided economy in the face of war-time effects on a variety of products from aircraft to apricots are being made these days by the State's farmers, middlemen, consumers, and Government officials.

While Pacific Coast growers try to market their piled-up stocks of fruits, aircraft orders unfilled on July 30 mounted to $519,000,000, more than double the unfilled orders at the close of 1939.

When Great Britain buys planes it curtails on prunes. Aircraft orders from all sources are six times as large as they were at the close of 1938, while 95 per cent of the cling peach crop of California is deeply affected by export decreases.

Government men say they are on the job 24 hours a day trying to keep the bottoms from falling out of the fresh and canned fruit and vegetable markets. One day they buy 32,000 tons of peaches at $20 a ton to stabilize the peach market. The next day they take 600 cars of hardy pears, half of the State's output, to salvage that market.

Tomatoes drop at 55 cents a bushel. Government buyers take 15 carloads at 65 cents. The market jumps to 80 cents when buyers hear the Government's in the "taking" mood.

Foreign traders, meeting in San Francisco, hear "there just isn't any foreign trade," and aircraft and machine tool firms say: "Give us workers, plants, and ships," and order a minimum expansion for the rest of this year of plane plants at $12,000,000. Agricultural employment may lag, but aircraft takes 40,000 workers, a gain of 12,000 over last December, a jump of 26,000 over December, 1938.

The "boy at the dyke" here on the West Coast these days, the "boy" who plugs the hole through which valuable agricultural markets would dribble out, is none other than the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation of the United States Government. Oranges, prunes, eggs, beans, butter, eggs, rice, raisins, flour, peas, cauliflower, and other fresh vegetables are today on the "surplus" list. When normal markets for these products fail, the Government steps in.

The complexity of the farm problem is indicated in the fact that last year the State's cash farm income was $572,000,000, an income largely stepped up by foreign trade.

California farmers are looking to Federal programs in this most demanding of all years. That "boy at the dyke" is helping to keep the floods of war from wrecking their entire industry. In 1940 alone, it is estimated that in addition to all the other stop-gaps, the Federal Government is paying California farmers in its soil conservation program something like $10,165,000.

Parity payments for the State's cotton this year are $3,504,000; wheat, $721,000; rice, $276,000, a total of $4,501,000. Payments on sugar beets this year are estimated at $5,500,000. In the fiscal year, 1939-1940, the FSCC alone paid $8,893,401 for California farm products.

Yellowstone's Beginning

Yellowstone National Park was established March 1, 1872.

States Add More Civic Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Though the Federal Government has borne a lot of criticism in recent years for the big boost in the number of its paid workers, it appears that the States show the greatest proportional increase.

According to the Civil Service Assembly here in the past ten years the States increased the number of their workers from 297,000 to 540,000, or about 82 per cent. During this time the Federal Government did add the most numerically to the number of its employees, jumping the roll from 862,000 to 1,296,000. This was an increase, though, of only about 50 per cent.

Altogether today, the Assembly says, there are some 4,500,000 persons working for federal, state, or local governments in the United States. And they draw pay checks totaling $6,000,000,000 a year.

At the first of this year nearly 29 per cent of the total number of government workers were on the Federal pay roll, 12 per cent at the state level, about 21 per cent in city jobs, and 12 per cent on county and township rolls.

From 1929 to 1931 the total number of government workers rose. The list dropped in 1932 and 1933 but jumped again from then on, to reach an all-time high in 1939. Compared with 10 years ago the total number of workers at all levels is about 43 per cent up.

During the past ten years these government workers at federal, state, and local levels drew salaries and wages which increased from $4,938,000,000 to $6,180,000,000.

Rochester Repays an Old Debt, Civil War Volumes Go to Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 8—Two books that Jefferson Davis left behind when he scurried from Richmond that April 9, when Lee's lines broke at Petersburg have come back to Virginia after three-quarters of a century.

"We come today to pay debt of honor long since due," said the accompanying letter.

It was written by John Adams Lowe, director of libraries at Rochester, N. Y.

"We hope to make restitution by returning to the Virginia State Library two volumes stolen from the office of Mr. Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States of America, during the occupation of Richmond by Union troops in 1865."

A faded inscription in ink on the flyleaf says they were taken by Richard Barker, who gave them two months later to the Athenaeum at Rochester, since turned into the Reynolds Library and still later into the Rochester Public Library. In the process of cataloguing after the latter changes, the volumes came to light.

Generations have passed since Richard Barker, Union soldier, rushed up the steps to the third floor of the Treasury Building, fronting on Main and Bank Streets, between Tenth and Eleventh, and emerged a few seconds later with the two volumes he had gathered up during his triumphant invasion of the Rebel President's office. Desk and floor had been littered with papers, evidence of the Confederate official's hurried flight, and the books had caught the invader's eye because they were newly bound.

The books were "The Statutes at Large of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America," edited by James M. Matthews and published in Richmond in 1864, and "Reports of the Convention on Public Safety to the Convention of the State of Texas . . . 1861."

Wilmer L. Hall, Virginia State Librarian, wrote Mr. Lowe immediately to thank him for the return of the volumes.

Estate Used by Wilson Sold to Military School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Shadow Lawn, $9,000,000 estate formerly owned by Hubert T. Parson, has recently been sold to the Pershing Military Institute for conversion into a private military school for boys.

Plans are well under way for official opening of the school with an estimated enrollment of 100 boys on Sept. 16.

The first Shadow Lawn was the summer White House when President Woodrow Wilson was notified of his nomination for a second term. Mr. Parson purchased the property a year later, and in 1927 the house was destroyed by fire. The present 128-room structure, built of limestone and marble, containing a theater, pipe organ and swimming pools, was completed in 1932.

N. Y. to Give Great Send-Off To New U. S. Liner America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Not since the war began last September has New York been able to enjoy its favorite pastime of "seeing" a big liner off. But when the luxury liner S. S. America sails on her maiden voyage to the West Indies at noon on Saturday thousands of New Yorkers, along with the friends and relatives of the more fortunate cruise passengers, will turn out to give the new flagship of the United States Lines a royal send-off.

The America, barred from the North Atlantic trade by the Neutrality Act, will inaugurate a fortnightly schedule of vacation voyages to the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Haiti, and Cuba. Ever since the United States Lines announced that the 35,440-ton ship, largest ever built in America, would be put into the cruise service there has been a tremendous response from the traveling public. Long before her sailing date accommodations were at a premium and when the ship sails her decks will be crowded with a capacity passenger list.

More than 90 per cent of the vessel is constructed of non-inflammable material and she is the first one designed with magnetically controlled fire doors that can shut off any section of the ship in an instant from the bridge.

Quincy Man Is Commander

Under the command of Capt. Giles C. Stedman of Quincy, the America offers the last word in comfort for cruise as well as trans-Atlantic passengers. She has 10 decks, eight of which are given over largely to passenger accommodations and five electric elevators operating on the passenger quarters connect these decks.

The America has the largest air conditioning system ever installed on a ship. All three dining rooms, as well as the beauty parlors and the barber shops, are air cooled. Other public rooms and all passenger cabins are connected with a ventilating system that supplies a mixture of fresh hot and cold air. Volume and temperature is under the control of the passenger by means of a simple, finger-operated knob on the outlets.

Cabins Like Hotel Rooms

In addition to their attractiveness, the passenger quarters are designed for the comfort and convenience of the traveler. The whole promenade deck is given over to spacious and cleverly designed rooms for shipboard social life. In all, the America has 23 public rooms, including a tiled swimming pool and a gymnasium. Ample games decks are provided and in addition to the traditional shipboard games, there is a handball court, the first on any ship.

The staterooms on the America are large and free from projections. This has made possible an unusual amount of drawer and closet space. There are wardrobes long enough to accommodate evening gowns. There is a full length mirror in every room. Most staterooms have a connecting private bathroom or a shower and toilet, and the balance have either one or two lavatories. A large proportion of the rooms have telephones that connect them with all parts of the ship, and ship-shore telephone service is available to all passengers.

Four de luxe suites on the upper deck consist of a large sitting room, bedroom, bath, foyer, trunk room and maid's room and between these is a de luxe bed-sitting room that can be made to connect with either suite.

Provision of de luxe accommodation for dogs and other pets has been elaborately made on the America. Located in a separate house on the airy sports decks and readily accessible to passengers, the kennels are of sanitary construction throughout and provide 24 separate "cabins" with wire mesh doors, each equipped with a folding bed, clean blanket and fresh water. A modern ventilating system keeps the kennels at proper temperature in all weathers.

Nice Place for Dancing

The ballroom on the America, although rectangular, has been given a circular effect by treating the corners as separate units, by a circular dome centered over a circular dance floor, and by arrangements of columns and curved banquettes around the perimeter of the dance floor. The color scheme of white, silver, light gray and tones of soft rich red make a brilliant setting for dancers.

The main library and writing room is paneled in lacewood and bleached mahogany inlaid in a pattern of large oblongs and smaller circles, and carpeted in soft blue thick pile carpet with a large medallion in two shades of pale gold, widely spaced. Opposite the library and writing room on the promenade deck is a shopping center, paneled in zebrawood and fitted with a semi-circular glass counter and corner show cases banded with gold bronze.

The central portion of the main dining room is carried up through two decks with full height pilasters of cream colored marble. The keynote of this room is elegance in proportion and decoration and its salient feature a series of unique carved lacquer murals designed and executed by Pierre Bourdelle and representing in an imaginative and decorative way the scenery, flora, and fauna of geographic regions of the United States.

Lighter Works of Masters Put on Low-Cost Disks

Reviews of Recordings

Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony in F Minor, and Beethoven's Eighth, in F Major, are the two latest releases of the National Committee for Musical Appreciation. If they are not the average music lover's favorites among the works of these composers, they are characteristic and important, nevertheless.

Tchaikovsky's Fourth is the first of the three among his symphonies which seem likely to survive. Less good technically than either the Fifth or the Sixth (Pathétique), it nevertheless reflects its author's singular emotional quality. It is probably famous chiefly for its Scherzo, "pizzicato ostinato," with its opportunity for the display of the players' virtuosity in plucking strings. The Finale never fails of its response.

Historically, the dedication of the symphony, "To my best friend," is interesting. The "best friend" was Nadejda von Meck, a wealthy widow who subsidized him for years, in order that he might be free to compose. A warm friendship developed between them, and their letters indicate that their mutual feeling went beyond friendship; and yet the extraordinary thing was that they never met. This condition was set down by the lady, and adhered to. Her unselfish action has made her one of the great benefactors of music.

Beethoven's Eighth was described by him as a "little" symphony. Yet when it was coolly received at its first performance, he is said to have remarked that it was "better" than the Seventh, which was on the same program. We may say that at any rate it is very different. In contrast to most of the work of Beethoven's middle and later years, it is a happy symphony, light, gay, joyful, and none the worse for that. We may feel that the Third and Fifth and the Seventh and the Ninth are "greater," but we must admit that the Eighth is a delight. **L. A. S.**

Standard Classics

Victor has released a Stravinsky work, heretofore not recorded, and some excellent standard classics in both its Red Seal and Black Seal labels. Outstanding Red Seal issues are:

Orchestral

Stravinsky: Capriccio for Piano and Orchestra, played by Jesus Maria Sanroma, and the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Two Victor records in album. This is easy Stravinsky to take, an effervescent work that reminds one in spots of his Petrouchka, played by the soloist and orchestra who introduced it to America.

Haydn: Symphony No. 92, in G Major ("Oxford"), played by the Paris Conservatory Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor. Three Victor records in album. Bruno Walter and Haydn are a pleasing combination. This work, composed by Haydn for his doctorate at Oxford, is chiefly noted for its second movement melody and its graceful third movement minuet.

Bizet: L'Arlesienne Suite, No. 2, played by the Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Two Victor records in album. Next to "Carmen" the two L'Arlesienne Suites are Bizet's best-known music. This one is notable for its charming harp and flute duet in its Minuet and the properly famous Farandole, a Provencal dance.

Delius: On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, Constant Lambert, conductor. Victor record. A shortened and hurried version which somehow seems to remove some of the poetic feeling which Delius extracted from the English countryside.

Instrumental

Schubert: Moments Musicals, Nos. 1-6, played by Artur Schnabel, pianist. Three Victor records in album. Simple charming melodies, beautifully played. No. 3, in F minor, is the one commonly played as "Moment Musical."

Richard Strauss: Rosenkavalier Waltzes, played by Vronsky and Babin, on two pianos. Victor record. A suite of the waltzes in the Viennese tradition, from the opera, "The Rose Cavalier," nicely done.

Two Old French Songs, and Dr. John Bull-Grandjany: The King's Hunt, played by Marcel Grandjany, harpist. Victor record. One of the two French songs, done by the noted harp pedagogue, is the juvenile folk classic "Il etait un bergere, et ron ron ron, petit patapon," while the latter is nicely descriptive.

Vocal

Schubert: Hark, Hark, the Lark; Brahms: Sapphic Ode; Morike-Wolf: Wryla's Song, sung by Kerstin Thorborg, contralto, with piano. Victor record. Three great lieders artistically sung by Mme. Thorborg.

Puccini: La Boheme-Mi Chiamano Mimi (My Name is Mimi); Charpentier: Louise-Depuis Le Jour (Ever Since the Day), sung by Grace Moore, soprano, with Wilfred Pelletier's Orchestra. Victor record. Puccini is a tradition with Miss Moore hence is well done, as is the Charpentier air.

Black Seal issues of interest are:

Orchestral

Brahms: Variations on a Theme of Haydn, played by the London Symphony Orchestra, Paolo Casals, conductor. Three Victor records in album. This work, which showed Brahms' ability to embellish the works of other composers, if often considered the prelude to the First Symphony, which it preceded by three years.

Borodin: Prince Igor-Polovetzian Dances; March-Prince Igor; Tchaikovsky: Polonaise-Eugen Onegin, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, Eugene Goossens, conductor. Three Victor records in album. These barbaric dances, unusual because of their change of pace, are the work by which Borodin is principally known, and are well done; oddly enough, this album is filled out by a complete record of two well-known encore bits.

Brahms: Waltzes, by symphony orchestra conducted by Walter Goehr. Victor record. Pleasant concertized suite.

Columbia's current album of Dinner Music by Wladimir Selinsky and his String Ensemble, four records, is a collection of popular favorites like Neapolitan Song, Sleeping Beauty Waltz, and Frasquita Serenade, which are just made for an automatic changer for your own dinner period.

Popular

There is a good run of vocal disks in current offerings. Margaret Speaks of the radio, in her first Red Seal recording, is heard in Ernest Charles's "Let My Song Fill Your Heart," a lovely waltz, paired with Ferrata's intimate "Night, and the Curtains Drawn"; Paul Robeson, Negro bass, sings "Black Eyes," in English, coupled with Malashkin's "O Could I But Express in Song," Black Seal; Anne Ziegler and Webster Booth sing, in a foreign recording, "Wanting You," from "New Moon," and "I'll See You Again," from Noel Coward's "Bitter Sweet"; Alec Templeton renders in amusing fashion, "Mary Had a Little Lamb," in hill billy, classic lieder and rumba orchestra styles, pairing with it a nice piano arrangement of "Body and Soul."

Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra is its usual smooth self in a Victor pairing of "Only Forever," from a film, "Rhythm on the River," and "Trade Winds." For the specialists is Sidney Bechet, virtuoso of the only straight soprano saxophone in captivity, and his New Orleans Feetwarmers, in "Old Man Blues," fast paced, and "Nobody Knows the Way I Feels Dis Mornin'," a slow blues, for Victor.

Bluebird vocals offer our first disk to date of Yvette, vocalist of the radio, whom we understand is a native but whose fascinating French accent is ultra Bordoni (if you'll pardon the pun) in "In the Park in the Spring" and "How Can I Ever Be Alone," from Hammerstein-Schwartz's "American Jubilee"; Fats Waller in couplings of "Too Tired," easy paced, and "You Run Your Mouth, I'll Run My Business," "Just Trouble in Harlem," and "At Twilight," an easy paced modern nocturne, with "Fat and Greasy," medium jive. Dinah Shore is well heard in the current "The Nearness of You," easy paced, and "Maybe," easy paced and slightly torchy. The T. Dorsey Family (Mountain Branch), with harmonium, render, with style, the hill billy tune, "Friendship" from "Du Barry Was a Lady," paired with "The Wrong Idea" in which Charlie Barnet's Orchestra pays off in full for the wailing guitar glissandi, the trombone smears and other stylistic clichés of popular bands. Gray Gordon's Tic Toc Rhythm has waxed a patriotic theme which it introduced on the radio, "I Am an American," which has attracted some attention, paired with an easy paced "Gentlemen of the Jury." Walter Gross, pianist, who has directed the orchestra in Bea Wain's recordings, comes into his own as a piano soloist in an arrangement of "I'm Always Chasing Rainbows," coupled with a slightly wacky, "A Slight Case of Ivory."

In our first Okeh recording to hand, the new 35-cent label issued by Columbia to replace its Vocalion label, Gene Krupa, pop music's drummer boy and his orchestra, wax a "Blue Rhythm Fantasy," with a drum ensemble on the second side that may have been inspired by the West African tribal recordings made by Laura Boulton.

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The Home Forum

In Quest of a Silver Bull

THAT MORNING I woke with the feeling that something lovely was going to happen. Dreamily I tried to think what the plans were for the day. Were we going somewhere, or expecting guests? I couldn't find any special reason for a sensation like that of a child on Christmas morning.

Outdoors the air had the tang of fall. A line of mist followed the river-bed and scarves of fog hung around the mountains. There were white clouds in the sky, between them patches of brilliant deep blue. It looked cold up there. Only the clouds were soft; the beautiful blue was crisp as taffeta.

I felt as though I could taste the cool sky as I climbed the hill after cows. This was a morning when it was nearly tragical not to be able to spread wings and partake of clouds.

The cows must have felt as I did. I found them on a hilltop, apparently enjoying the view. They were just standing there, not even bothering to graze. Horses love to be quiet on a high place and look far off, but it isn't the habit of cows.

* * *

When I started them down the hill, they all began to frolic like happy calves, and their bells made a merry sound. The Lily goat, who is their mascot, bounded ahead of them all, the notes from her little bell ringing high and clear above the others.

It was good music to hear on such a morning.

The cows were gathered around the gate, before I noticed that the young silver bull was missing. I didn't remember seeing him on the hill, either. I wasn't concerned about him, for he is a good little bull and hardly ever strays. Probably he was just off grazing somewhere in the brush.

Calves were mooing for breakfast, ducks were quacking to be let out of their pen, the little speckled rooster was crowing mightily. The twin kids were in the barn, playing on the hay stack, probably pretending to be mountain goats on a high ledge. Young goats are never lacking in imagination.

By the time every one was fed, the sun was shining brightly and no hint of fall was left in the air. We were deep in summer again, and it was most pleasant. I still had that unaccountable feeling that something wonderful was about to happen.

* * *

When I turned the cows out, I looked around for the silver bull. I didn't see a sign of him. After a while, he would probably come home for a drink of water. If he didn't show up by noon, I'd go to look for him.

A mocking-bird was perched on the barn roof, singing so madly that every once in a while he felt it necessary to bounce into the air, as if to let off steam. Lark sparrows were singing sweetly among sycamore leaves; and, when I walked through a growth of wild tobacco bushes, tiny humming birds were singing tiny songs. Though you don't think of a humming bird as a song bird, some of them are musical.

I stopped to listen, and became aware that I had never seen so many of these small birds at once. They were as brightly colored as a flock of butterflies, and they went zooming so swiftly from blossom to blossom that the effect was almost that of colored fireworks. I got impressions of magenta, iridescent green and red and orange. It was like color exploding all around.

By noon the silver bull was still missing, and after lunch I set out to look for him. Probably he was somewhere in the pasture, grazing so earnestly that he had wandered away from the cows.

I rode a hill trail and had a clear view in every direction. If the little bull were grazing somewhere, I would surely see him. But, now that the sunshine was warm, he might be sleeping somewhere in the shade. In that case, I wouldn't find him easily, for there are many places in the big pasture where an animal can doze and be hidden.

In the sky above one of the Three Sisters, I saw two dark specks. Not airplanes, but eagles. The pair that nest on our mountain were winging home from some far place; and, as they grew nearer and larger, I felt a shiver of delight creep along my spine. I wondered if they realized, even faintly, what a splendid life they led. Imagine the pair of them, way off over distant pinnacles, fiercely wild and free, owning the whole sky, riding the wind.

It made me feel breathless to watch them, and for a time I quite forgot that I was looking for a lost bull.

I couldn't find his tracks on the ridge trail, so I rode down into a brushy canyon and followed a trail that wound crazily through the chaparral.

* * *

Finally I went to the spring to see if he had decided to drink there. I didn't see him, but the hill horses were having their afternoon drink. They stood dreamily sipping, and dribbling water back into the spring; so drowsy that, when a water snake swam under their noses, they didn't care. The snake undulated right out of the spring and went sliding down a slippery stone, without one of the horses seeming to see him. They really missed a beautiful sight. The snake was artistically striped and graceful, as only a water snake can be; every move was so effortless that he seemed to be pouring himself along with the overflow of the spring. It looked as though he were having fun doing it.

Two red dragon-flies hovered over the water and a horse actually came alive and twitched one ear. It was old Johnny; and, when I spoke to him, his nostrils quivered and he whispered a nicker so softly that I hardly heard him. He came to where I sat my horse, hoping I had some sugar in my pocket. When the others heard Johnny crunch his sugar, they all came greedily and one of the tall colts laid her head across my saddle.

"Want to get up and ride?" I asked her, and tickled her nose. She nibbled innocently at my saddle-strings, having not the slightest idea that some day she might have to carry that saddle and me on her back.

* * *

I wished the horses could talk. They probably had seen the stray I was looking for. When I rode on, they decided to follow, just for something to do. Traveling back up to the ridge, we made a parade for the benefit of any jack rabbit that cared to look. Myself, mounted in front, and the rest strung out single file, with little Cherie bringing up the rear. There was no marching music, but a canyon wren dropped clear notes down the scale.

At the top of the trail, we stopped to puff from the climb; and suddenly several of the horses pricked up their ears and stared across the canyon.

At first I couldn't see anything interesting, then a tawny patch of hillside moved. A coyote! When he stood still, I could hardly see him, he matched the hill's coloring so well.

He looked at us and then quietly moved up the hillside, and there was another coyote. A third emerged from the brush a little lower down. I seldom see more than one at a time, and usually not even one coyote is to be glimpsed during the hot part of the day.

These three were a wonderful sight. Climbing toward Sky Valley, one of them bounded on a big stone and another joined him. For a minute, they posed like two friendly dogs; but, when the third drew near, they left their stone and moved on. From time to time they disappeared in the brush, and then reappeared still higher.

* * *

Next to deer, coyotes are my favorite wild animal. They are so clever that even people who dislike them must give them credit for their smartness. I love them for their beauty, as well as for their wild crying at night.

Now I watched the trio with pride and delight, glad that they were on our land where shooting is forbidden. When they finally disappeared, I turned toward home.

After evening chores were done, I was still wondering about the little bull. Looking to the west, I saw the most fragile new moon I had ever seen. It was just a thread-like curve of light lost in a pale sky.

Marching up the road came the silver bull. There was a beautiful similarity between his curving horns and the curving moon.

I was so pleased that I didn't even ask him what he meant by going away and staying so late.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

The Christian Science

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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"THE AMATEUR MUSICIANS": *A Painting by Winslow Homer*

WINSLOW HOMER was a typical Yankee painter. He was a native of Boston and, although he traveled considerably, he never lost his American flavor. His work is principally genre and most successful in the rugged and solemn scenery of the New England Coast.

This picture is an early one and dates from his student days in Paris; that is to say, 1867. The tone of the picture is rich Van Dyke brown, the background broken by long patches of heavy red. Studio windows are not shown; the north light seems to come rather from a skylight, brightening up the floor and the half-finished paintings, glistening on the men's heads and touching up the white shirt sleeves. The scene is charming and alive with the intense enthusiasm of the amateur who is absorbed in the entire enjoyment of the music with no hint of professional thoughts or cares. The true amateur spirit is caught here, and Homer's rugged straightforward approach gives stress and concentration to the subject.

V. B. O.

Der Weg der Freiheit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS DER PSALMIST sang (Ps. 119, 45): „Ich wandle in Freiheit; denn ich suche deine Befehle" (engl. Bibel), beschäftigte er sich mit einer Frage von bleibendem Interesse. Das Verlangen nach Freiheit ist immer ein treibender Beweggrund in den Herzen der Menschen gewesen; aber die Lösung für das universale Freiheitsproblem ist nicht allgemein verstanden worden. Infolge dieser Unwissenheit finden wir allzuoft selbstsüchtige Interessen Menschen und Völker tyrannisieren.

Es ist wahr, daß Gehorsam gegen das Gesetz Freiheit bringt. Aber man muß zuerst lernen, was das göttliche Gesetz ist, und es verstehen, ehe intelligenter Gehorsam möglich ist. Wenn also das Forschen nach Gottes Gesetz die Vorbedingung für Freiheit ist, wie ermutigend ist dann die durch den Propheten Jeremia ausgesprochene Verheißung, daß ein solches Forschen nicht vergeblich ist (Jer. 29, 13): „So ihr mich von ganzem Herzen suchen werdet, so will ich mich von euch finden lassen"! Hierin ist kein Vorbehalt enthalten. Alle können Gott suchen und finden. Rein theoretisches Wissen genügt jedoch nicht, Freiheit zu verbürgen. Sie wird auch nicht durch Stellvertretung gewonnen. Die Sucher müssen Täter werden. Und wie weitreichend der Lohn ist! In dem Maße, wie das göttliche Gesetz im täglichen Leben Ausdruck findet und wie sich immer mehr Menschen willig dem Plan des Vaters unterwerfen, wird Freisein von Disharmonie in der Familie, in der Gemeinde, in nationalen und internationalen Beziehungen verwirklicht werden.

Das Suchen nach göttlichen Vorschriften führt unwiderstehlich zu den Zehn Geboten. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt im Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 340): „‚Du sollst keine anderen Götter neben mir haben' (2. Mose 20, 3). Das erste Gebot ist mein Lieblingsspruch. Es demonstriert die Christliche Wissenschaft". Und sie fügt hinzu: „Das göttliche Prinzip des ersten Gebots ist die Basis der Wissenschaft des Seins, durch die der Mensch Gesundheit, Heiligkeit und ewiges Leben demonstriert". So umfassend ist also die Bedeutung des ersten Gebots, daß alle anderen göttlichen Satzungen seine grundlegende Bedeutung nur erweitern. Trotzdem kann eine einfache Prüfung ihrer Möglichkeiten das Denken zu einer besseren, glücklicheren, beständigeren Lebensweise erwecken.

Wenn man von dem unerschütterlichen Verlangen erfüllt ist, Gott, das Leben, die Wahrheit, die Liebe an erste Stelle im Denken und Handeln zu setzen, hat man den ersten Schritt gemacht, die falschen Götter des menschlichen Willens aufzugeben, die oft herrschende Kräfte in den Angelegenheiten der Menschheit zu sein scheinen. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter erwachen zu der Erkenntnis des allerhabenen, regierenden göttlichen Prinzips, der Liebe, die allen unparteiisch Gutes mitteilt. Unser Verständnis des Prinzips beseitigt die Spannung persönlicher Verantwortung, verbannt Habgier und unbändigen Ehrgeiz, fördert gerechtes Handeln und befreit von Enttäuschung und Sorge. Mut, Demut und Ausdauer entwickeln sich, wenn diese wahre Grundlage für alles Streben behauptet wird.

Es kann gesagt werden, daß einer das anbetet, was er für mächtig hält. Wenn wir zergliedern, was uns gefahrdrohend, übermäßig wichtig, begehrenswert oder unerläßlich erscheint, können wir Götzenbilder in neuzeitlicher Verkleidung finden, Abgötter, vor denen wir bewußt oder unbewußt mentale Verbeugung gemacht haben. Laßt uns alle solche falschen Götter für das halten, was sie sind: eitle Versuche des sterblichen Gemüts, sich der göttlichen Allmacht zu widersetzen. Ihre falschen Anmaßungen können keinen Anklang in unserem Denken finden, wenn wir daran festhalten, daß Gott, der Geist, der einzige Schöpfer, die einzige Substanz oder Ursache ist, und daß der Mensch als Gottes Widerspiegelung nur das besitzt, was von Gott kommt. Wissenschaftliche Treue gegen die eine Gottheit zerstört nach und nach alle auf die Trugvorstellung Materie gebauten Annahmen und Befürchtungen. Sie erhebt und erleuchtet das Denken und läßt einen seine gottgegebene Freiheit völliger erkennen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 290): „Die Wissenschaft hebt die Menschen auf der Stufenleiter der Harmonie höher und muß schließlich alle Fesseln brechen, die den Fortschritt hindern".

Ferner wird auch echte Ruhe durch rechte Gottesanbetung gewonnen; denn der Angriff störender Einflüsterungen wird durch die Wahrheit, daß nur das Gute wirklich ist oder Macht hat, neutralisiert. So kann jeder die Furcht vor dem Bösen und seinen Wirkungen auslöschen helfen, und die göttliche Gnade wird dementsprechend näher, klarer und fühlbarer werden. Beständig in der ruhigen Gewißheit der Allheit Gottes weilen, bringt den heiligen Frieden vergeistigten Denkens.

Dankbare Ehrerbietung vor dem Namen und der Art des einen Vater-Mutter-Gottes begleitet das dämmernde Erfassen der Beziehung des Menschen zu Gott. Wie natürlich es ist, sich mit unbedingtem Vertrauen an die Liebe zu wenden und in Führung, Schutz und Unterstützung unsere Erhörung zu finden! Das von verstehender Liebe zur göttlichen Art erfüllte Denken wird gottähnlicher und löscht die unschönen Kennzeichen des fleischlichen Sinnes aus. Haß, Grausamkeit, Unreinheit, Unehrlichkeit, Eifersucht, Habsucht fallen von uns ab und hindern unsere Tätigkeit oder unsere menschlichen Beziehungen nicht mehr. Das Wohltuende des Wohlwollens, der Freundlichkeit, gütiger Rücksichtnahme und der Achtung wird von allen gefühlt werden, mit denen wir in Berührung kommen, wenn wir einmal gelernt haben, Gott auf allen unseren Wegen zu ehren.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 340): „Der eine unendliche Gott, das Gute, vereinigt Menschen und Völker; richtet die Brüderschaft der Menschen auf; beendet die Kriege; erfüllt die Schriftstelle: ‚Du sollst deinen Nächsten lieben wie dich selbst'; vernichtet heidnische und christliche Abgötterei—alles, was in sozialen, bürgerlichen, kriminalen, politischen und religiösen Gesetzen verkehrt ist; stellt die Geschlechter gleich; hebt den Fluch auf, der auf dem Menschen liegt, und läßt nichts übrig, was sündigen, leiden, was bestraft oder zerstört werden könnte".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Balance the Old Music And the New

WHAT DO YOU HEAR when you listen to music? Are you a heart-listener, a head-listener, or merely a foot-listener? In other words, does music appeal to your emotions, your intellect, or does it arouse in you only a response to rhythm?

Those who have not been trained to concentrate, actually hear a very small proportion of the music to which they listen. They get the outer crust of the rhythmic and melodic outlines, with a harmonic background unconsciously included. Many of them "know nothing about music but know what they like." No problem is presented in compositions to which the listener is accustomed, nor in unfamiliar works written in familiar idioms. But what happens when the music steps out of this sphere? He hears something intangible, incomprehensible, unpleasant. He grasps in vain for some familiar bit of rhythm, harmony, or melody. He is disturbed by something he neither understands nor likes. He makes up his mind that "modern" music is not for him and usually joins the army of those who decry or deride that which they fail to understand. . . .

There have always been conservatives and radicals among composers, performers, and listeners. The Old and the New have always been at swords' points. What an ideal balance would be reached if we could accept the novelty and admit the old also!—From "Twentieth Century Music," by MARION BAUER. (New York: Putnam.)

Reverie of a Pianist

I linger at the piano
In this pale gold dusk,
And the music before me
Is yellow with twilight.
And the sweet tones
Of the music mingle sadly
With the amber air,
Until the music
Is no longer music,
But color,
And color, music.

I cannot distinguish.
I only know
That it is beautiful.

SONYA LOFTNESS

The Way to Freedom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN THE PSALMIST sang (Psalms 119: 45), "I will walk at liberty: for I seek thy precepts," he was dealing with a matter of perennial interest. The desire for liberty has ever been an impelling motive in human hearts, but the solution to the universal problem of freedom has not been generally understood. As a result of this ignorance, all too often we find selfish interest tyrannizing over individuals and nations.

True it is that obedience to law brings liberty. But one must first learn what divine law is and understand it before intelligent obedience is possible. If the search for God's law, then, is the prerequisite for freedom, how heartening is God's promise, expressed through the prophet Jeremiah, that such search is not futile (Jeremiah 29:13): "Ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart." No reservation is here implied. All may seek and find God. However, merely theoretical knowledge is not sufficient to ensure liberty. Neither is freedom gained vicariously. Seekers must become doers. Yet how far-reaching is the reward! As divine law finds expression in daily living, and as men in increasing numbers yield willingly to the Father's plan, freedom from discord in family, community, national and international relationships will be realized.

The search for divine precepts leads irresistibly to the Decalogue. Mary Baker Eddy, in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes (p. 340): "'Thou shalt have no other gods before me.' (Exodus xx. 3.) The First Commandment is my favorite text. It demonstrates Christian Science;" and she adds, "The divine Principle of the First Commandment bases the Science of being, by which man demonstrates health, holiness, and life eternal." So broad, then, is the significance of the First Commandment that all other divine statutes but amplify its basic import. Nevertheless, even a simple review of their possibilities can awaken thought to better, happier, steadier modes of living.

When one becomes imbued with the unswerving desire to put God, Life, Truth, Love, first in thought and activity, one has taken the initial step away from the false gods of human will which often seem dominant forces in the affairs of mankind. Students of Christian Science are awakening to the recognition of the supreme, governing divine Principle, Love, which imparts good impartially to all. Our understanding of Principle releases the tension of personal responsibility, outlaws greed and driving ambition, makes way for fair dealing, and frees from disappointment and anxiety. Courage, humility, and endurance develop as this true basis for all endeavor is maintained.

One may be said to worship that to which he ascribes power. If we analyze that which looms up before us as threatening, overly important, desirable, or indispensable, we may find graven images in a modern guise, idols unto which consciously or unconsciously we have been making mental obeisance. Let all such false gods be seen for what they are—vain attempts of mortal mind to oppose divine omnipotence. Their spurious claims can find no response in our thinking when we hold to the fact that God, Spirit, is the only creator, substance, or cause, and that man, as His reflection, possesses only that which emanates from God. Scientific allegiance to the one divinity gradually destroys all beliefs and fears built upon the illusion of matter; it uplifts and illumines thought, and enables one more fully to realize his God-given liberty. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 290), "Science lifts humanity higher in the scale of harmony, and must ultimately break all bonds that hinder progress."

Then, too, genuine tranquillity is won through the process of right worship of God, for the impact of disturbing suggestions is neutralized by the truth that only good is real or has power. Thus each one can help to extinguish the fear of evil and its effects, and divine mercy will become proportionately nearer, clearer, and more tangible to us. To rest continuously in the calm assurance of God's allness brings the holy peace of spiritualized thought.

Grateful reverence for the name and nature of the one Father-Mother God accompanies the dawning comprehension of man's relationship to Him. How natural it is to turn to Love with absolute trust, and to find our answer in guidance, protection, and support! Thought impregnated with understanding affection for the divine nature becomes more Godlike, and casts off the unlovely characteristics of the carnal mind. Hatred, cruelty, impurity, dishonesty, jealousy, covetousness, drop away and no longer hamper our activity or restrict our human contacts. The glow of good will, friendliness, kindly consideration, and respect will be felt by all those with whom we are associated, once we have learned to honor Him in all our ways.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 340), "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Enduring Through All Change

TO HAVE THE SEA for your boundary is to have a new picture before you every day. A garden changes with the seasons, but its tall trees have deep roots; and, if its beauty passes, it steals away, with no pace perceived and returns again in due time, and in the same order, with all its perennials. But if you overlook the sea, you have provided yourself with an exquisite contrast to all this measured process, and may almost succeed in combining the ordered and the wild, the steadfast and the fleeting. And this again is entirely relative; for long after your perennial garden has perished, and your motionless cliffs and fields have crumbled away, the old unaltering sea will be restlessly changing its colours, and restlessly enduring through all change. But, in our brief days at least, we never look out upon the same distance. Beyond the garden yesterday, we saw the slumbering Mediterranean. To-day, the Atlantic is rolling in. Homeric breakers are thundering an Odyssey of their own. Great clots of iridescent foam have blown over the cliff-meadow, and even over the southern end of the garden itself, where I saw them alighting like a flock of white sea-gulls.

In a day or two we may have the calm of a palm-fringed lagoon in the Pacific; but, however calm it may be, the face of the sea will have no monotonous expression. Lights will gleam upon it; and the cloud-shadows, loveliest of all the harmonious changes through which beauty speaks to us in Nature, will pass over it, and wake perpetual wonder for those who watch them, in quiet. No mortal artist ever drew or dreamed of a pageantry so exquisite as that of the travelling islands of the sky, those bright casters of the shadow, on their shining way above the world. No painter's brush can imitate the dusky colours they draw over the seas the swift expansion and contraction of that wine-dark bloom upon the waters. It is only on the sea that their full beauty can be displayed, or in an open country that has some of the characteristics of the sea. On the great smooth billows of the Sussex downs they work a thousand wizardries; and it is there, perhaps, . . . that one sees the real precision of the apparently vague comparison (drawn by many poets, but chiefly by Wordsworth and Shelley) between a wandering flock of sheep on the valley-slopes below you, and a cloud in the blue fields of air above,

"Shepherded by the slow unwilling wind."

The comparison is not between a flock of separate sheep, and a number of separate little clouds, but between a single flock, seen as a whole, from a distance, and a single cloud. Seen thus, both of these units change their fleecy outlines as they move; break and re-form their ragged edges; and seem to be flowing before an invisible shepherd.—From "Orchard's Bay," by ALFRED NOYES. (New York: Sheed and Ward.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by

Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1940

Boston Trade Area's Loss Under Probe

Downtown's decline in business and residence to be studied with a view to correction.

In an effort to help solve the problem of decentralization of business and population from Boston's downtown commercial area, plans were being crystallized by a national real estate organization today for a comprehensive survey of the physical and financial situation in the banking and retail district. The study will examine identifiable causes of the continuing decline of the central business area, and consider the merits of a number of possible remedies.

Sponsored by the Urban Land Institute, the survey is one of 16 to be made in leading cities across the Nation. The national project is regarded as one of the first organized efforts of real estate interests to study metropolitan decentralization in an attempt to find means of combating its effects.

Locally the study will be directed by William H. Ballard, Milk Street real estate broker and New England Vice-President of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers. The project here has vivid significance for Boston in view of the 1940 Federal census figures showing a population decrease in the city, and the physical deterioration of Scollay Square, Haymarket Square, and the market district, as shopping centers.

Contrast in Valuations

The report will include statistical material such as the volume of total retail sales in the central district during the last decade; the contrast between current sale prices and assessed valuations; the proportion of taxes to rentals; the record of tax delinquencies; the extent of vacancies in downtown buildings; and the flow of motor and pedestrian traffic into the commercial area.

There will be an effort to evaluate, as causes of the continued decline of the area, such factors as traffic congestion; rising taxes; inflated tax valuations; the development of "ribbon" business districts along arterial highways leading to the suburbs; obsolescence, and outdated zoning ordinances.

The study, which is scheduled to be completed about Nov. 1, will assemble and analyze existing data from a large number of public and private agencies, and formulate recommendations based on this material. The Boston City Planning Board, the Boston Real Estate Exchange, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, and a number of other agencies may furnish material for the study.

Traffic Relief Program

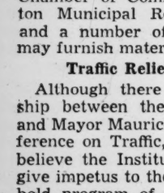
Although there is no relationship between the Land Institute and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's Conference on Traffic, some observers believe the Institute's survey will give impetus to the Traffic Group's bold program of traffic relief for Boston scheduled to be presented to next year's session of the General Court.

The sponsors hope the results of the study will be useful to the city governments in the 16 cities, which include such regional centers as St. Louis, Atlanta, Des Moines, Seattle, and Los Angeles in strengthening their planning agencies and formulating definite programs of future development and adjustment. The Urban Land Institute, sponsored by the National Association of Real Estate Boards but independent of it, looks forward to offering "an advisory service to aid cities in replanning and rebuilding."

After the studies are completed this autumn, the investigators from the 16 cities in which surveys have been made will meet in Philadelphia to discuss and correlate the data.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and moderate temperature this afternoon and tonight and Friday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle and lower 60's; gentle north to northeast winds, shifting to westerly Friday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight, Friday partly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair, slightly cooler in northeast portion tonight; Friday fair, warmer in northwest portion.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair, continued cool tonight; Friday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate north winds tonight shifting to west on Friday over north portion and moderate to fresh northeast over south portion; weather fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	77	New Orleans	77	82
Chicago	69	81	New York	71	83
Denver	57	86	Norfolk	75	88
Kansas City	76	91	Philadelphia	70	79
Los Angeles	61	89	San Francisco	55	66
Miami	76	90	Washington	72	87
Minneapolis	64	82			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., August 8.
B—Maximum, August 7.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:36 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 10.8 feet.
Friday, 4:01 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:26 p. m. E. D. S. T.

Brookline Woman Returns, Describes 'Battle of France'

Service during "the battle of France" and the evacuation from Paris over refugee-choked roads were pictured today by Mrs. Nina Conrad of Brookline, who has just returned after nine months with the American Hospital in Paris.

Volunteering last October as an ambulance driver, Mrs. Conrad was one of a company of 26 women drivers who were on call day and night, first for refugee work and later, after the invasion of Belgium and France, for transportation of the wounded.

Little news of the war movements sifted through the censorship to the Parisian public, and Mrs. Conrad told of her amazement in witnessing the first contingent of wounded to arrive in Paris direct from the front. There was always, she explained, a base hospital behind the lines to which the men were taken first. But these were soldiers in uniform who had had only first-aid treatment. It meant, she continued, that the base hospital had been abandoned. It meant that if the front line had not given way, at least a break through was expected.

Quiet at Senlis

Another incident to stand out in her mind, Mrs. Conrad related, was her last trip to Senlis, a little town northeast of Paris. "The first thing which struck us was the great quiet," she said. "The day before everything had been as usual. But there was only the singing of the birds now to break the silence. Everyone had gone, leaving just the hospital staffs and a few guards."

Ambulances were filled, and the order was "'Go on, but remember if you are machine-gunned, slow up, and the plane will shoot over you.'" Another rule, she said, was never to travel in convoy. "We always separated when we left the towns, as single cars made a much less obvious target."

In case of an air raid en route, orders were to park the ambulance if it were empty and seek personal safety, but if it were filled not to stop for anything. The usual speed, Mrs. Conrad reported, was about 35 miles an hour.

Many false alarms came before the final order for evacuation from Paris. "We would get word," she related, "that the Germans had broken through and were coming toward Paris. A blanket of fear would settle over everyone—not fear for one's self, but the tensity of the moment. Presently word would come that the mechanized column had been stopped. We would breath again—and get some sleep."

Flight by Night

In those days everyone talked of the "miracle" that would save Paris. But it did not come. "And we evacuated Paris in the darkness with no lights at all. One got used to driving with little light," she remarked, "so it was not difficult, and this time we headed in convoy for our destination—Angoulême."

Of the flight from Paris which in this case she made in her own car, Mrs. Conrad's outstanding memory was of the boundless kindness of the French people. Thousands of refugees filled the road, sleeping in the public square, on the streets, anywhere they could find a spot to stop.

"We asked if we might sleep on the floor of the cafe where we had our dinner. But the woman would not hear of it. She had a garret, she said. It would be much better there." So there they slept among the spiders with the air raid sirens shrieking all night, and no one budged, said Mrs. Conrad. They were too exhausted.

At another place, a butcher of whom she inquired for bread insisted on sharing his own loaf with her when he found that she could not obtain any. The woman of whom she engaged a room at Angoulême refused to accept the money for it, finally doing so only on the consideration that it would go for relief work. "That sort of generosity one found everywhere except in places where they had been pestered with refugees for a long time," Mrs. Conrad reported.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Nina Conrad

Who has returned to her home in Brookline from service in France. Mrs. Conrad was an ambulance driver for the American Hospital in Paris.

Wait for Visas

At Bayonne she found hordes of people waiting in line for visas. Cafes had to close their doors as they were filled, and it was almost impossible to get anything to eat, she found. The English were being evacuated there in their own boats.

Many who had lived in France for years drove to the dock in handsome cars. said Mrs. Conrad, abandoned them there and tugged their luggage to the wharf, where they were told that only one piece could be taken. Many of them would embark only to return shortly in small boats, their ships having been sunk. And they would await their turn again.

Mrs. Conrad sold her car in Spain. Men from the Spanish Government were there buying automobiles as people drove them in. There was a slightly unfriendly feeling there, she said, "like a cool draft after the cordiality of the French people." And everywhere she saw signs. "For the Unity of Gibraltar and Spain."

Mrs. Conrad embarked on the Export liner Exeter.

Children Hear Mozart Strains On Esplanade

The strains of Mozart wafted across the crystal air of a bright morning-after-the-rain day and the Children's Concert sponsored by the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation went off on schedule at the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Esplanade this morning.

In addition to the Mozart recordings the young folks heard Maxwell Harvey, young Boston violinist, and saw the colorful dances of eight children and the stately minuet of two adults.

Today's concert was the second in a series of four children's concerts sponsored by the Committee for the purpose of spreading the love of good music to children and grown-ups throughout Greater Boston.

'Child Guests,' Eight of Them, Reach Boston

Youngster assures newsmen dachshund 'British born and bred'; threats to hosts reported.

Eight British children arrived today in Boston in an English steamer "for the duration." The eldest of the group, 15-year-old Anita Lewis, seemed to express the sentiments of the group when she said, "We are glad to be in the United States because we have been under a bit of strain in England."

Anita and her little brother, Neville, are going to stay with their mother, who also arrived with them, at New Haven, Conn. All the children were met by friends or relatives with whom they are going to stay. For instance, Sylvia and Charles Laing of London, whose father is an officer in the English Army and whose mother remained in London, were greeted at the pier by Mrs. Newbold L. Herrick of Woodmere, Long Island, N. Y., who is a distant relative of Myron C. Herrick, former United States Ambassador to France. They were accompanied by their nurse, Miss Nora Kiloullen.

Daphne Beresford and her sister Hazel, 4 and 7 years, respectively, were accompanied by their dachshund which they assured reporters was "British born and bred." They were met by Mrs. A. P. Sears, who was taking them to her home in East Dennis.

Other guest children arriving were Valerie Taylor, 13, who was accompanied by her grandmother, Mrs. Mary Taylor of Liverpool. They are on their way to Montreal to stay with friends. The youngest member of the group, Nicholas Berthell, 2, of Southampton, had nothing to say. He was accompanied by Miss Annie Seale of London.

It was learned from several individuals who came to meet children that several Long Island families who had announced plans to take young guests had received letters containing threats if they gave refuge to any English children.

Friendly Ties

Friendships formed several years ago when members of the Honorable Artillery Company of London attended the tercentenary celebration of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston may result in homes being provided for British war orphans.

A meeting of the Ancient and Honorables will be held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Monday evening to discuss a plea for aiding children of members of the London organization. According to word received from R. C. Cole of the Honorable Artillery Company of London half of the members of the group who attended the tercentenary in Boston were lost in the battle of Flanders. Members of the Boston Company have been asked to provide homes for the orphans of British officers.

Bullitt Camps in Woods Of Boyhood in N. H.

BRISTOL, N. H., Aug. 8 (AP)—Back in his boyhood haunts after months in France, Ambassador William C. Bullitt, was camping in the woods today near Newfound Lake.

The Ambassador, who returned only recently from Paris, camped in this area as a boy and later served as counsellor at a private camp. He indicated he would remain for an indefinite period.

To Use or Not to Use?

By a Staff Photographer

Scene at Milk Control Board Hearing

David Greer, counsel for the Independent Milk Dealers Association of Boston, shows one of the paper cartons which may appear in the Greater Boston market on equal footing with glass bottles as a result of today's hearing before the Massachusetts State Milk Control Board. The onlooker is Mrs. Maurice Sagoff, Chairman of the Department of Economic Welfare of the Boston League of Women Voters. [Story on Page 1.]

Saving Future for Youth Put As Task of Day by Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH ATHOL, Mass., Aug. 8—What the State and the Federal Government are doing to relate education and employment, in order that opportunities may be found to give young people "a decent start in life," was outlined here this afternoon by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in congratulating the Charles Hayden Foundation for the establishment of the Hayden Goodwill Village—12 buildings constructed to house 80 boys of 15 to 21 years during the summer. Principal speaker at the dedication exercises of the Village, which is an extension of the work carried on at the Charles Hayden Goodwill Inn in Boston's South End for boy "drifters," the Governor called attention to the scene abroad.

"In many other countries, a life under arms or in constant fear of death is the best that youth can look forward to," he said. "In this nation, our boys and girls have much more to hope for. Yet all too many of them are discouraged in their outlook. We devote much attention to building youth for the future. It is our present duty to preserve the future for youth."

The Governor said the problems of 8,000 young people are being studied, tabulated and interpreted by the State Commissioner of Education, and to find a solution, that Department has enlisted the aid of organized labor, school administrators, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and various social organizations.

In the meantime, he said, an intensive program is actually under way, training young men for jobs "that are opening up in increasing numbers," supervising emergency, short, vocational courses, and encouraging wider use of apprenticeship in industry.

The Governor sketched the work which the Morgan Memorial began eight years ago in Boston with homeless boys. He said this program had received its greatest impetus through the generosity and insight of the President of the Hayden Foundation, J. Willard Hayden, brother of Charles Hayden, and he termed it "climax also of the life work of Dr. E. J. Helms, Superintendent of the Morgan Memorial."

At the formal exercises, Joseph P. Demaree introduced the Governor, Mr. Hayden, Courtenay Guild, and F. C. Moore, Treasurer, who accepted the Village on behalf of the Morgan Memorial. Music was provided by the Morgan Memorial All Nations Orchestra.

Inquiry Set on Utilities

WASHINGTON, Aug. (AP)—The Securities Commission, acting on a request of the Vermont Public Service Commission, has ordered a public investigation of a group of Vermont utility companies.

The Public Service Commission, in a letter to the Federal organization, said it had "reasonable cause to believe" that there were "unfair and inequitable" charges involved in relations between the New England Power Service Company, the Bellows Falls Hydro-Electric Corporation, and the Green Mountain Power Corporation.

Commissioner Robert E. Healy, a native of Vermont, and trial examiner Adrian C. Humphreys were designated to open the investigation in the court room at the Montpelier, Vt., Postoffice on Sept. 12.

The Commission said it would be the first time it had conducted such an investigation at the request of a State agency under the 1935 Public Utility Holding Company Act.

Letters Urging Draft Advised

All persons interested in the defense of America should write immediately or wire his Congressmen in Washington urging them to insist on the passage of the Burke-Wadsworth selective training and service bill, Mayo A. Shattuck, Executive Vice-Chairman of the New England division of the Committee to Defend America has advised.

"Valuable time is being wasted by some of the Congressmen arguing over minor points in this bill," he said. "This country must be protected and protected immediately. It cannot be done by volunteers. Previous attempts to raise a volunteer army have invariably failed.

"The Burke-Wadsworth bill represents years of careful preparation. It is indorsed by the Army. It is democratic because it puts an equal obligation for the defense of the country on all men. The number of men to be selected at any one time is left to the President in consultation with the heads of the Army and Navy, and only when Congress has voted the necessary funds."

Claremont Defense Move

CLAREMONT, N. H., Aug. 8 (AP)—A citizens' forum unanimously favored today improvement of the municipal airport as a training center under the national defense program, and petitioned for a special town meeting to authorize the project.

Jobless Benefits Rise State Labor's Aim

Major changes in the Massachusetts unemployment compensation law were recommended today by the State Federation of Labor at its 55th annual convention in the Hotel Bradford, Boston. Larger payments to the jobless and other methods of liberalization of the compensation law were called for.

Indorsement of President Roosevelt for re-election was asked in the anticipated third-term resolution presented among 78 printed resolutions submitted to the convention. Debate on the third-term resolution was put off until tomorrow.

This resolution was signed by 30 delegates from various unions. It declared that the greatest advances in the history of the labor movement in America had occurred in the past eight years under the leadership of President Roosevelt, termed him the "living symbol of remaining democracy in the world today," and added that the only alternative was that of "Wall Street's personal representative."

Jobless Aid Changes

Changes in the unemployment insurance law will be made the first item in the Federation's legislative program, Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, told the convention. He termed the unemployment act one of the most important affecting labor.

"I contend that this law is far from being perfected," Mr. Taylor said. "It is far from adequate in its benefits. Until it is more nearly perfected, the payments being made by employers should not be reduced."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in his convention address yesterday had urged changes in the law.

Amendments asked by the convention today included:

1. Repeal of merit rating plan for employers whereby they may be saved $17,000,000 a year through methods of stabilizing employment which the Federation claims would be detrimental to workers.

2. Inclusion in the law of every employer in the State. At present only those with four or more employees come under the act. The Federation would have the employer of one worker or more brought in.

3. Liberalization of benefits with weekly payments to the unemployed of at least $18 and a minimum of $10, as compared with present maximum of $15 and the minimum of $6.

4. Waiting period after becoming unemployed and before receiving insurance reduced from two weeks to one.

5. Duration of benefits extended beyond the present maximum period of 20 weeks.

Labor Unity

Labor unity was urged, and certain labor leaders dubbed as standing in the way of labor peace were declared to be not indispensable, in a resolution adopted at the session. Specifically, John L. Lewis, President of the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations, was meant, members of the committee handling the resolution explained informally.

The resolution said:

"Most of the adverse legislation of recent date can be laid to the unfortunate division in our ranks. At a time when unity in our movement is of paramount importance, it is not too much to demand that certain of the leaders stop gazing into the Pool of Narcissus—they are not indispensable to the labor movement."

The convention also acted to forestall revocation of social legislation, declaring in another resolution:

"It is our job and duty to oppose any tampering with these laws."

Morrissey Named Again

Nicholas P. Morrissey, of Boston, was nominated for a third term as President of the State Federation and Anthony J. De Andrade of Springfield was placed in the running in opposition. Mr. Morrissey is business agent for the Teamsters' Union in Boston and Mr. De Andrade is business agent and Vice-President of the Paper Handlers and Press Clerks' Union.

Mr. Taylor was unanimously renominated for the office of Secretary - Treasurer - Legislative Agent of the Federation.

The resolutions committee was slow in acting on the third-term resolution and had taken no action on it up to the time of nomination of officers today. Convention leaders, however, predicted that the resolution would be passed.

Another resolution of first significance turned up in a declaration of opposition against peacetime military conscription. This also was awaiting committee action today.

Lyons Predicts Sky-High Tax, Early Loans to Run Cambridge

Controversy was stirred in Cambridge today by a statement of Mayor John W. Lyons, released with the announcement of the $43 tax rate for this year, declaring that the rate is not sufficient to raise adequate funds to run the city and that "the day of reckoning has only been postponed.

The Mayor said "the unfortunate situation" had been caused by the actions of the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association and the City Council making it impossible to meet the city's bills by taxation and forcing the borrowing of substantial sums. Next year's rate, he predicted, would show such an increase "that Bunker Hill Monument will look like a toothpick by comparison."

Although withholding full comment on Mayor Lyons' statement for the time being, Stoughton Bell, Chairman of the Taxpayers' Association, implicitly took issue with the Mayor's description of the rate as inadequate to run the city by referring to a recent bulletin of his organization which demanded "unpadding the pay rolls" as the first and major step toward "real economy."

The Mayor declared that a $400,000 street construction loan and a $178,000 welfare loan already floated this year would have been unnecessary had his proposed city budget been approved. This budget was invalidated by court action brought by the taxpayers' group after the City Council had failed to approve it.

But if the Taxpayers' Association had not acted, Mr. Bell went on, the tax rate would have been around $48 per $1,000 valuation this year—a prohibitive rate, instead of $43, which is $2.50 above last year's figure. The Association today called this to the attention of its members by means of post cards.

Meanwhile, City Councilors had received notices of a special Council meeting at 6 o'clock this evening "to draw jurors." It is widely reported in Cambridge today that Mayor Lyons will ask the body to approve an emergency loan of approximately $25,000 to operate the new Federally-built incinerator for the rest of this year.

Raymond's Allowed to Borrow $25,000

Raymond's, Inc., downtown Boston retail establishment, was given authority to borrow $25,000 for the purchase of merchandise by Judge Hugh D. McLellan of the Federal District Court.

The place "Where U Bot the Hat" filed a petition for reorganization July 16, listing assets and liabilities of $1,338,018, including mortgage due of $305,000.

The petition for authority to borrow $25,000, filed by the three trustees in reorganization, Clinton L. Dorr, President and Treasurer of the store; Harry N. Guterman, and Paul Schaye, was unopposed. The petitioners said the request had been approved by John C. Jones, chairman of the committee representing 73 per cent of the creditors.

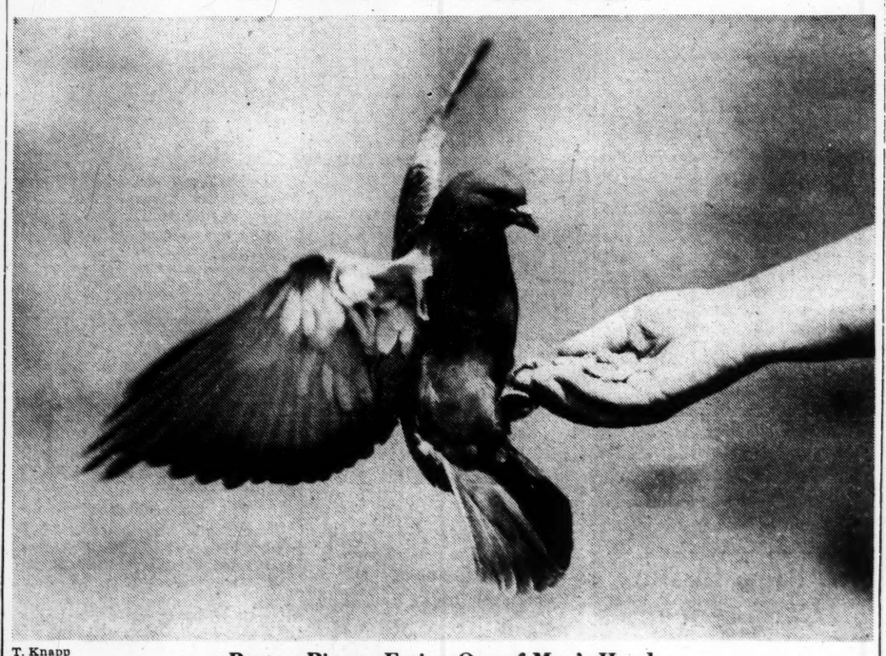
Baltic Exiles Like America

BANGOR, Maine, Aug. 8 (AP)—Ten smiling Estonians and one Latvian—whom officials described as contented at being in America instead of subjected to Russian domination in their home countries—were in jail here today, all held in $500 for day to day appearance on charges of illegal entry.

Eight had previously been jailed, and they were joined by three others yesterday following their arraignment before United States Commissioner Ballard F. Keith.

The well-dressed men, some of whom spoke English slightly, were reported to have sailed to Canada from Estonia as ship crew members. They allegedly jumped ship in Canadian harbors, and made their way across the border into Maine where they were picked up by immigration officials.

There's No Fear Here



T. Knapp

Boston Pigeon Eating Out of Man's Hand

The pigeons and squirrels which tenant Boston Common provide much enjoyment for Bostonians and visitors. This is especially true along Tremont Mall and in the vicinity of the Park Street subway entrance. The pigeons flutter here and there, quick to congregate when some pedestrian hands out popcorn or peanuts. Their modest gray garb belies their immodest attack on the proffered food. Long acquaintance with the public has made these Boston pigeons unafraid of man; in fact, as shown above, bits of broken peanut held in the palm will tempt one or more to rise and alight on the hand or arm of the donor to enjoy the tidbit in security.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Brother Orchid," with Edward G. Robinson. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Outside Three-Mile Limit," 2, 5:15, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"Alias the Deacon." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Private Affairs," featuring Roland Young and Nancy Kelly. 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

Fenway—
"Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10:05. Also "Girl From Avenue A," featuring Jane Withers. 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"The Ramparts We Watch." 10:43 a. m., 1:31, 4:19, 7:07, 9:58. Also "Slightly Tempted," with Hugh Herbert. 9:35 a. m., 12:23, 3:11, 5:59, 8:47.

Metropolitan—
"My Love Came Back," featuring Olivia De Havilland, Jeffrey Lynn and Eddie Albert. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Pier 13," with Lloyd Nolan and Lyn Bari. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis, Charles Boyer and Barbara O'Neil. 10:05 a. m., 1:50, 5:35, 9:20. Also "Pop Always Pays." 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:20, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. Also "Golden Gloves."

Orpheum—
"Pride and Prejudice," starring Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. Also "We Who Are Young," with Lana Turner and John Shelton. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Paramount—
"Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also Jane Withers in "Girl from Avenue A." 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
Walt Disney Festival of Hits. 12:07, 3:16, 6:25, 9:35. Also "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now," with Constance Cummings and Dennis O'Keefe. 10:59 a. m., 2:08, 5:17, 8:26. Also "Snow White." 9:30 a. m., 12:39, 3:48, 6:57, 10:06.

State—
"Pride and Prejudice," starring Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. Also "We Who Are Young," with Lana Turner and John Shelton. 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Scollay—
"All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 10:05 a. m., 1:50, 5:35, 9:20. Also "Pop Always Pays." 12:35, 4:20, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. Also "Golden Gloves," with Richard Denning.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please." "Franklin D. Roosevelt's Family Tree." "How to Remove Spots From Draperies, Clothing, Etc.," "Teddy the Rough Rider." "A Study of Bird Life," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "March of Time." "Dangerous Dollars." "Action on Ice." "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"It Happened One Night," featuring Clark Gable. 10 a. m., 1:55, 5:50, 9:45. Also "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," with Gary Cooper. 11:40 a. m., 3:45, 7:35.

Uptown—
"Sandy Is a Lady," starring Baby Sandy. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Also "My Favorite Wife," featuring Irene Dunne. 2, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05. Tomorrow: "Tom Brown's Schooldays," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Also "Untamed," featuring Ray Milland and Patricia Morison.

University—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart. 2:55, 6:15, 9:45. Also "Forty Little Mothers," with Eddie Cantor. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Radio—Page 12

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on English Rooms by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Trade School Plans Advance For Quincy

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy said today that he had pledged his support to the Quincy Defense Council, municipal officials, and school authorities who are interested in a plan for either an addition to the present Quincy Trade School or the construction of a new building to afford scores of youths seeking vocational training an opportunity to enroll for mechanical instruction.

Joint conferences of these groups and other persons interested have been held during the past fortnight to consider the problem of increasing the facilities of vocational training.

Preliminary plans have been prepared, as well as sketches and proposals.

A special committee has been appointed to conduct a study and Sept. 1 has been set as the day to hear their report.

At present more than 200 young men have registered for training. The normal enrollment of the Quincy Trade School is 70.

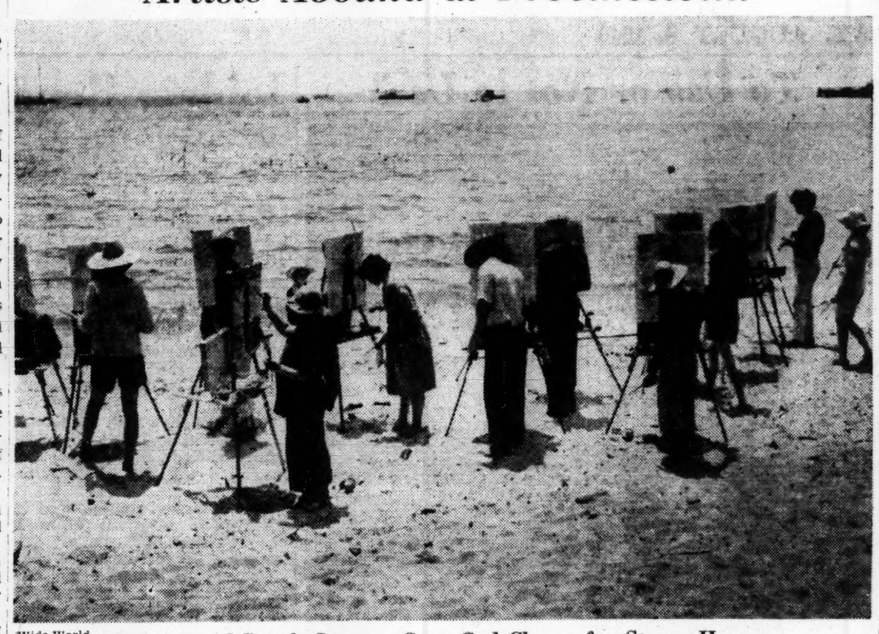
An evening class of government-financed training courses to aid in speeding up the nation's defense program has more than 65 students enrolled.

Lowell to Pay Ambulance Crew

Five firemen of Lowell, Mass., will receive their pay for driving an ambulance under a ruling handed down today by Suffolk Superior Court Judge Vincent Bragna, setting aside an earlier ruling by U. J. Lupien, Massachusetts Civil Service Commissioner.

Mr. Lupien had ruled that the five firemen who have been driving an ambulance donated to the Lowell firemen by the Sons of the American Legion, were not civil service employees and were, therefore, not eligible for wages. Judge Bragna found Mr. Lupien's ruling in error and ordered that the firemen's pay be resumed.

Artists Abound at Provincetown



Wide World

Palette and Brush Capture Cape Cod Charm for Stay-at-Homes

Groups of students in art classes can be found all along the shores of Cape Cod during the summer season as they paint quaint scenes. This photograph shows an art class at work on the beach at Provincetown.

Destroyers for Britain 'Insurance' for U. S.

Sale of 50 American destroyers to Great Britain would be the "best insurance" possible against having to send American troops later to South America to defend this hemisphere, Dr. William Yandell Elliott, Professor of Government at Harvard University, declared today in an open letter to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

Supporting the plea of Gen. John J. Pershing for naval aid to England while there is yet time, Professor Elliott charged that Colonel Lindbergh and other isolationists, by resisting aid to Britain, were helping to make possible ultimate Nazi attacks on South America and the Panama Canal.

His letter, as made public here by the American Defense, Harvard Group, said in part:

"On the same day that the Commander of our World War expeditionary forces, with all the weight of years and wisdom and courage, warned this country to act in aid of Britain while time remained, you, Colonel Lindbergh, showed some further cards in your hand: you urged appeasement and co-operation with Germany as part of an 'impregnable system of defense.' General Pershing still dared to say a word for defending a world in which liberty and democracy had in England a strong European bastion. You, on the other hand, viewed a German victory with equanimity, if not with relish, and continued your chosen role of preparing the country, which once thought of you as a hero, to play a coward's part.

Men Not Needed

"No one has argued (and General Pershing specifically disclaimed) the need of expeditionary forces for Europe, since we have not the men, nor arms, nor are they needed in the tightly filled island of Britain. Many have argued that the full intervention of our fleet, and a substantial part of our air force, particularly if sent to defend Ireland and the back door to England, would change the whole character of the world and redress the balance in time in our favor. We should then be dealing with a fleet situation that would use our great strength at the most strategic moment, in time.

"But General Pershing did not go so far. He urged only the disposition of fifty World War destroyers, now reconditioned, to Canada or England for use in those narrow seas whose protection from invasion by the Nazi hordes constitutes our own margin of safety from having to face the Nazi-Fascist victors in South America or closer home.

"Who is going to make expeditionary forces necessary? Not General Pershing or those who back aid to England, but you, Colonel Lindbergh, and your allies, Senator Walsh and Senator Wheeler and others—the so-called 'Mothers of American Sons,' and you, 'Citizens' Committee to Keep America Out of War.' By paralyzing the will and blinding the eyes of this Nation to its true interests, by making as sure as you can that the British fleet will not be helped to keep the Atlantic barred, you open the door of South America to the Nazis and their Allies. Chile and Brazil, and Peru, and Colombia, maybe even the Argentine. . . .

Fleet Inadequate

"You must know that once the British blockade goes out, our fleet alone is not capable of protecting the whole of this hemisphere, or of preventing the overturn of South American governments.

"We shall have to send troops like fire-brigades to threatened areas of Latin America: many of them, and perhaps badly prepared troops if England goes under in the next six months or year. That is where the expeditionary forces will have to go.

"And who will be responsible for sending them? Those who have made the defense of South America and of our own continent a matter for us alone. Those who have played Hitler's game by preventing the timely aid to England which would have kept German influence restricted to Europe, and would, if sufficient aid were given, in time have crushed that influence and changed the whole character of the world in which we must live. In short, Colonel Lindbergh, you will be responsible for those expeditionary forces, you and the Senators and others who believe in telling the American people only what they wish to hear.

"Fifty destroyers will never be worth again as much in the history of the world. Sending them now is the best insurance we can give against having to send our boys later to rescue South America."

McMasters' Charge Test Due Monday

When William H. McMasters, national Pensions Party candidate, appears before the Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission on Monday to protest the nomination of minor party candidates, his major charge will be that the minor parties did not hold the required nomination conventions, William N. Hardy, Director of the State Election Division, disclosed today.

The gubernatorial candidates of the minor parties are E. Talmadge Root, Somerville, Prohibition Party; Otis Archer Hood, Boston Communist Party; Jeffrey W. Campbell, Boston, Socialist; Henning A. Blomen, Cambridge, Socialist-Labor.

Answering the McMasters' charge, Mr. Root said that the Prohibition Party held its convention on May 25 in Tremont Temple, Boston.

Mr. Hood, the Communist candidate for Governor, said his Party's convention was held in the Hotel Bradford on March 30.

Both men insisted all requirements for nomination were fulfilled by their parties.

Neither Mr. Campbell nor Mr. Blomen could be reached concerning the conventions of the Socialist and Socialist-Labor Parties, respectively.

On Monday Mr. McMasters, whose own nomination papers have been challenged on the ground that thousands of the signatures on the papers are fraudulent, will also challenge the papers of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. This challenge is that the Governor has not officially signified his acceptance on the papers from at least four counties. In the past, it is understood, the Commission has considered acceptance in one county sufficient. The Governor has signified his acceptance in Middlesex County.

Dr. Fosdick Holds View Conscription Not Democratic

Hasty adoption of the conscription bill was opposed by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Pastor of Riverside Church in New York City, on the ground that there are alternative ways of meeting the United States defense problem.

Speaking from Boston last night on a Nation-wide radio hook-up, Dr. Fosdick said: "We cannot start conscription in this Nation under the present circumstances, making it a constituent part of our national policy when we are not at war and do not intend to go to war, without facing the most radical revolution in the structure of American life."

Declaring that democratic nations in Europe, forced to adopt conscription, have ceased to be democracies, the clergymen declared: "Let us be honest about it; under some circumstances conscription is necessary, but it never can rightly be called democratic."

Skipper of 'Flint' Gets Navy Cross

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (D) of Massachusetts today received a letter from Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, informing her of the award of the Navy Cross to Capt. Joseph Gainard, for his distinguished service as Master of the City of Flint, which was seized by the German Navy last September.

Captain Gainard is a Lieutenant Commander of the U. S. Naval Reserve. He is expected soon to enter the active service, when he will be awarded the Navy Cross.

Representative Rogers introduced a bill into Congress asking that a medal be presented to him for his work. The citation reads "For distinguished service in the line of his profession so ably demonstrated when Master of the steamer, City of Flint at the time of its seizure upon the seas and during its detention by armed forces of a belligerent European power. His skill, fine judgment and devotion to duty were of the highest order and in accordance with the best tradition of the Naval Service."

Japanese Captain Dons U. S. Flag

Capt. Masuki Kaneko of the Japanese freighter Kinikawa Maru which is discharging crab meat, tuna fish, porcelain and glassware at East Boston attracted considerable attention along the water front today by wearing a small American flag in the lapel of his coat.

Ship reporters who visited his vessel were told that it was merely a gesture of good will and friendship. He insisted that relations were not strained between his country and the United States. He said he purchased the flag while visiting the New York World's Fair and that he was going to wear it even when he returned to Japan.

Captain Kaneko said he had been visiting the United States for 39 years.

Furniture Strike Conference Set

Possibility of settlement of the 8-day strike of furniture drivers and warehouse employees of the Jordan Marsh Company was seen by union leaders today in a conference scheduled for this afternoon between union and store officials with the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation at the State House.

State Appointee's Job Lengthened

Membership of the Board of Review of the Massachusetts Division of Unemployment Compensation was reshuffled today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to give G. Wallace Tibbetts, of Winthrop, Chairman of the Board, a term lasting four years longer than that he has been serving.

With the resignation of Miss Sybil H. Holmes of Brookline, former State Senator, and member of the Board, to campaign nationally for Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee, a vacancy was established. Miss Holmes' term does not expire until March 1, 1945, while Mr. Tibbetts' original term is scheduled to end March 1, 1941.

Mr. Tibbetts, therefore, resigned from his original position and was appointed to succeed Miss Holmes. To succeed Mr. Tibbetts in his original position Miss Susanne P. Shallna of Cambridge was appointed by Governor Saltonstall. Mr. Tibbetts continues as Chairman of the Board. Membership on the Board pays $15 a day, with a limit of 200 days in which a member may serve in a year.

"THE MOUNTAINEER"
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Leaves Boston Week Days except Monday 12:25 P. M. Daylight Time—Sundays 9 A. M.
BOSTON and MAINE R. R.

Citizenship Course to Open Monday at Hyannis on Cape

Cape Cod's first citizenship institute, conducted jointly by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Massachusetts Department of Education, will open at the Hyannis State Teachers College on Monday, Aug. 12, and continue through Aug. 16.

All persons interested in citizenship will be welcome at the institute. However, the lectures will be of especial interest to naturalization experts and examiners, supervisors of adult alien education and teachers of citizenship. No charge will be made for the course.

It is expected that more than 200 persons will attend the first general session, opening Monday, at 11 a. m., at which James A. Moyer, Director of the State Division of University Extension, will preside.

The committee supervising the sessions includes:

Henry B. Hazard, Director of Research, Information and Education, and Andrew Jordon, Supervisor of Naturalization, both attached to the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service in Washington, D. C.; Henry Nichols, Assistant Director, Immigration and Naturalization Service, New England District, and Miss Mary L. Guyton, State Supervisor of Adult Education.

Information regarding the institute may be obtained from Miss Helen A. Conroy, State Department of Education, 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Karl Roy

Mary L. Guyton

The State Supervisor of Adult Education, Massachusetts Department of Education, who will represent the Commonwealth at the "Citizenship Institute" at Hyannis State Teachers College next week.

Connecticut Purges Politics With Ban on '5 Per Cent Club'

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., Aug. 8—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin has abolished the "5 per cent club" among Connecticut State employees. Not only has he forbidden solicitation of political campaign funds from employees in the State service; he has forbidden the employees to make such contributions.

The Governor took this step—one that he asserts puts Connecticut in the forefront of clean politics—in an order to the director of the State Personnel Department. It goes far beyond the letter of the State's merit system act.

Traditionally, both Republicans and Democrats have counted on the job holders in the State Capitol to contribute handsomely for the biennial State campaigns. Employees grumbled but they did not dare refuse. Five per cent of a year's salary was considered by the politicians as no more than fair.

When Connecticut adopted a merit system act, under the administration of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, many supposed the pressure for campaign donations would be over. But the law had a generous loophole. State employees were not supposed to take part in "political activity," but there was nothing to prevent the campaign fund collectors from asking for their contributions.

Department heads, who got their jobs by appointment rather than through examination, were not subject to the restrictions of the law. When a commissioner reminded a subordinate that the campaign needed funds there was little the subordinate could do but pledge the money.

The loophole is still there so far as the law is concerned. Fortified by the Governor's order, however, merit system employees should be in a better position to decline politely if they do not care to make a contribution.

"No employee of the State of Connecticut," said the Governor, "should have to pay into a political party campaign fund to hold his or her job or to remain in the good graces of his or her superiors."

PWA Work Complete

Announcement from the New York office of the Public Works Administration says the $25,000,000 institutional building program undertaken by the State of Connecticut in 1937 is completed. Perhaps the statement is a little premature, if taken literally, for workmen are still occupied at many of the buildings, but it is true that all the buildings are up, many of them are occupied and the others will be ready for use in a matter of weeks.

The State has certainly obtained more institutional building than it dreamed of when, in 1937, the General Assembly authorized a bond issue of $11,000,000. Two new institutions, one for veterans, at Rocky Hill, and one for mental cases, at Southbury, have been constructed. A dozen other institutions, from the State Prison to the State University, have benefited by the building of new structures.

Democrats Meet Aug. 23

Connecticut Democrats, who will decide whether to place Mr. Hurley at the head of their ticket or whether to give Dr. Cross his sixth nomination for Governor, will meet in convention Aug. 23 and 24 at New Haven. They wanted Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as keynote speaker but she declined. James A. Farley has been invited.

Pension Roll Grows

The old-age pension roster is still growing. Connecticut is now paying old-age assistance to 16,944 persons, an increase of 1,300 in a year. It costs $107,000 every week.

Summer Plays in Prospect

Attractions scheduled for next week in the summer theaters include the following:

Maine

Boothbay—Boothbay Playhouse. Aug. 14-17, "Shadow and Substance."

Harrison — Deertrees Theater. Joe E. Brown in "Elmer the Great."

Kennebunkport — Kennebunkport Playhouse. Aug. 13-17, "Cradle Snatchers."

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse. Violet Heming in "Design for Living."

Skowhegan — Lakewood Playhouse. Ann Mason and Frank Wilcox in Philip Dunning's new comedy, "Dollars and Horse Sense."

New Hampshire

Keene — Keene Summer Theater. "Outward Bound."

New London — New London Players. Aug. 14-17, "On Borrowed Time."

Peterborough — Peterborough Players. Aug. 14-17 and 21-24, "Hay Fever."

Rye Beach—Farragut Players, Aug. 13-17, "The Bat."

Tamworth—Barnstormers, "Seventeen," in a circuit of New Hampshire towns.

Whitefield — Chase Barn Playhouse. "Tonight at 8:30."

Vermont

Brattleboro — Playhouse. Aug. 13-17, "Criminal at Large."

Weston — Weston Playhouse. Aug. 16-19, "The Perfect Alibi."

Massachusetts

Cambridge—Brattle Hall. "Blind Alley."

Chatham — Monomoy Theater. Aug. 14-17, "Confusion."

Cohasset—South Shore Players, Town Hall. Mady Christians in "No Time for Comedy."

Dennis — Cape Playhouse. Tallulah Bankhead in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater. Frankie Thomas in "The Youngest."

Gloucester — Bass Rocks Theater. Alison Skipworth in "Criminal at Large."

Gloucester — Gloucester School of the Theater. Aug. 16-17, "The Merchant of Yonkers."

Marblehead—North Shore Players. Grace George in "Kind Lady."

Nantucket — Nantucket Players. Aug. 11-13, "Excursion."

Newburyport — Ould Newbury Studio Players. Aug. 13-17, "The Torch Bearers."

Osterville—Theater of the Fifteen. Aug. 13-17, "Mr. and Mrs. Phipps," new play by John Hamilton.

Provincetown — Artists Theater. "Our Town."

Stockbridge—Berkshire Playhouse. Ethel Barrymore in "The School for Scandal."

Westboro — Red Barn Theater. "Skylark."

Westboro — Town Hall Playhouse. Arthur Treacher in "The Hottentot."

Rhode Island

Ashton — Lippitt Players. Aug. 13-18, "Desire Under the Elms."

Matunuck — Theater-by-the-Sea. Sheila Barrett in "Crazy With the Heat," a new intimate revue.

Newport — Casino Civic Theater. Aug. 13-17, Norma Terris in "Not in Our Stars," new play by Reginald Lawrence.

Connecticut

Brandford — Montowese Playhouse. Aug. 13-17, Eddie Nugent and Helen Twelvetrees in "Man in the Moon," new play by John Triggs.

Guilford — Chapel Playhouse, Constance Collier in "Hay Fever."

Milford—Plymouth Playhouse. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye."

Ridgefield—New England Playhouse. Ezra Stone in "What a Life."

Salisbury—Salisbury Summer Theater. Aug. 14-17, "Tonight at 8:30."

Suffield—Band Box Theater. Aug. 13-17, "Fresh Fields."

Walter Baker Strikers Seek Higher Wages

Walter Baker & Co., Inc., said to be the oldest maker of chocolate in the United States and largest in New England, found itself today in a strike that kept most production employees out of its big plant on the borderline of Dorchester Lower Mills and Milton.

The company has approximately 800 production workers.

While the plant was strongly picketed today, relations were reported friendly. The dispute grew out of union pressure for wage increases. The union concerned is Federal Labor Union 21,243 of the American Federation of Labor. The local's President, Charles O'Neil, said the union had been endeavoring without success since last September to obtain wage adjustments.

An official of the company said today:

"The only issue in the strike is wages. We are paying much higher wages than prevail in the chocolate industry as a whole. We pay as high as the highest and much more than most companies. Our policy is to pay as good wages as may be found elsewhere under like conditions. We have every right to be entirely proud of the way we treat our people.

"We have been dealing with the union subsequent to an employees' election in 1937, in which 58 per cent of the employees voted to have the union represent them in collective bargaining, and 42 per cent voted against the union. We have a contract with the union which, we are told, is acceptable in every respect with the exception of wages.

"As it is desirable from every point of view to keep the plant in operation, we shall do so if sufficient employees report for work."

Netherlands Ship From Far East

Her superstructure drab gray and hull black, even blacking out her name, the Netherlands freighter Laertes docked at the Army Base today after a run from the Far East. It was the first Dutch vessel to reach here equipped with paravanes to cut mine moorings.

The vessel flew the Netherlands flag, although operated by the British Ministry of Shipping. Dutch officers commanded Chinese coolies on deck. Waterfront reporters were barred from the ship on order of her agents, Patterson & Wylde.

Fisherman Gets A Long Tow-In

When motorists run out of "gas," the operator walks or hitch-hikes to the nearest filling station, but when a fishing vessel, far off shore, finds itself in such a predicament, a call for help is sent to Uncle Sam, and the Coast Guard tows the vessel into port, without charge.

Today, the cutter Thetis picked up the New Bedford fishing dragger Gay Head, 155 miles east of Nantucket, where she was drifting helplessly, out of gas, hooked on a tow line and started toward New Bedford. The Gay Head is 67 feet long, built at Essex, Mass., in 1924.

Pittsfield G. E. Sharing $161,000

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 8 (AP)—Under a profit-sharing plan, approximately $161,000 was distributed today to 4,593 employees of the Pittsfield plant of the General Electric Company as their share of a Nation-wide company disbursement of $2,000,000.

The amount distributed here, covering profits of the first six months of the year, represented an increase of almost 20 per cent over the approximately $134,000 distributed in December, 1939.

Payments were made on a service basis with amounts being determined proportionately by certain percentages of the individual earnings.

Cross Willing

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 8 (AP)—Former Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, replying "to many inquiries," announced today he would accept the Democratic gubernatorial nomination if it was offered to him at the party's convention here Aug. 23 and 24.

Dr. Cross was Connecticut's chief executive from 1931 through 1938.

The retired Dean of Yale's Graduate School, who entered politics 10 years ago, was defeated while seeking a fifth term by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, Republican.

DISTRIBUTION BEGINS TOMORROW

BEETHOVEN'S
Symphony No. 8 in F Major
3 Double-Faced 12-Inch Records—6 Recordings

RECORD PLAYER
For Those Who Need One

An electric Record Player, provided by the manufacturer at bare cost of production, attached to your radio, enables you to play all sizes of records through the loudspeaker of your radio. The attachment is completely electric, needs no winding and operates on AC current.

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Tomorrow, Friday, August 9th, you can get Beethoven's glorious Symphony No. 8 in F Major, the tenth of twelve symphonic recordings available under this Boston Music Appreciation Offer. A masterful work, combining bold and vigorous themes, forcefully delineated and deep-toned wind instruments, with lighter and more frivolous strains as interpreted by violins and flutes . . . this symphony is typical of the great master's forthright manner of composition; a fine example of Beethoven's rugged directness and heroic spirit.

You get this symphony complete for $1.69—in 3 double-faced 12-inch records. You would pay $6 for this same symphony, recorded by the same orchestra under the direction of the same conductor, with the names of the orchestra and conductor on the records. Distribution begins tomorrow, continues Saturday and all of next week, and as long as the supply lasts.

NOW AVAILABLE
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SCHUBERT'S
Symphony No. 8 in B Minor

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DEBUSSY'S
"Afternoon of a Faun"
"Clouds" and "Festivals"

WAGNER'S
Prelude to "Die Meistersinger"
Prelude to "Parsifal"

BACH'S
Brandenburg Concertos
Nos. 2 and 3

HAYDN'S
Symphony No. 99 in E Flat Major

TSCHAIKOWSKY'S
Symphony No. 4 in F Minor

BEETHOVEN'S
Symphony No. 8 in F Major

NEXT WEEK
BRAHMS'
Symphony No. 2 in D Major

HOW TO GET YOUR RECORDS

1. Come for, or send for, your symphonies at MUSIC APPRECIATION CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS, 31 Tremont Street, 889 Boylston Street (corner Gloucester Street), or 150 Federal Street. The offices will be open each day from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Requests by mail will be filled in order received.

2. Each week one of the twelve symphonic masterpieces will be released. Symphonic masterpieces by Schubert, Beethoven, Tschaikowsky, Mozart, Debussy, Wagner, Bach and Haydn have already been released and are available together with Beethoven's Symphony No. 8 in F Major which is now being distributed. Weekly releases will be made until all of the educational masterpieces provided in the campaign have been made available to the public.

3. You receive each symphony, which consists of either three or four double-faced twelve-inch records for a total payment of $1.69. THIS IS NOT FOR EACH RECORD, but for the COMPLETE symphony, all three or four records, six or eight recordings which comprise each symphony. You receive those of the 12 symphonies you may desire with the understanding that you are obtaining the records for personal use and that you are not securing them for the purpose of re-sale at a higher price. You will be asked to sign a statement to this effect when you receive each symphony. The two symphonies, which consist of five records, require a payment of $2.18 for the entire symphony of all five records, ten recordings. The Cesar Franck D Minor Symphony, on account of its length, is divided into two units, each unit consisting of three double-faced twelve-inch records, and the cost of each unit is the same as for any other three-record group. A quantity of de luxe records, known as Philharmonic Transcriptions, and inclosed in record albums, designed individually for each particular symphony is available at a slightly higher price.

4. An electric Record-Player attachment is available for those who require a means of playing records at a cost of $4.75. It can be attached to the average radio and plays records through the loudspeaker of the radio. It operates only on AC current.

For those who want a more elaborate Record-Player, a Symphonic De Luxe Model, inclosed in a walnut case, is available at a higher price.

If you wish delivery of your symphonies by mail, add 25 cents for shipping charges for each symphony. Add 50 cents for shipping charges if you wish a Record-Player shipped to you.

5. Every effort will be made to supply as many symphonies as are required. Mail orders will be filled in order of receipt.

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Amusements

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NEW YORK (STAGE)

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OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40 St. PEnn. 6-3840
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Air Conditioned
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Partnership With St. Valentine

A Tale of Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1830

By Ethel Parton

Part One

"What are you sloshing all that red paint about for, Hil?" asked Horace, from the threshold of Hilary's room, staring toward a table by the window where Hilary sat with a paint-box and a mug of water before him. The surrounding floor was spattered with paint and sprinkled with torn scraps of paper.

Nap Dobie, the two young Datchams and Horace Pettiboy never knocked at each other's doors; they walked straight in. Horace had just clumped noisily over the stairs, but Hilary thought it was Annie on her way up attic for a mouse-trap or a bunch of herbs. When Horace spoke to him, he cried out a startled "Oh!" and clapped both hands over the paper at which he was working. Then, remembering it was not yet dry, he hastily lifted them again, to see if any damage had been done.

There was a bad smear, and he let out another "Oh!" this time a louder "Oh!" Turning the ruined sheet quickly on its face, he swung about to front Horace.

"I do wish you wouldn't sneak up that way without warning," he flung at him. "You'd think anybody'd be safe in his own room! There ought to be some place to get away to, and be alone, but it seems as if there isn't any! There's always somebody or other marching in uninvited. When it isn't Livvy, it's you!"

"Oh!" said Horace in turn, feeling as if he'd been slapped. He flushed slowly scarlet. Horace wasn't touchy, but he had his feelings, and a great admiration for Hilary, who was, he humbly believed, so much quicker and cleverer than he. He was more hurt than angry; but he wasn't too meek to defend himself against unfairness. He blinked and gulped. Then he answered, with a kind of awkward dignity.

Hilary Relents

"I didn't sneak, Hil. You could have heard me, and I thought you did. I made noise enough. But it doesn't matter anyway. You needn't mind. I'm not going to stay. I'm going home, now."

Hilary was sorry, but still exasperated. "Oh, good gracious, now you're going to sulk and make things worse!" he said crossly. "Of course you didn't sneak! You took me by surprise and I flared up without stopping to think what I said, that's all. And you're not going home, Hoddy—don't be a silly."

Horace shook his head. He looked stubborn. "I'll come again sometime, maybe," he said. "But I'd better go home now."

"No, you hadn't. Oh, well, bother it all, I'll have to tell you, I guess. I didn't mean to tell anybody, but I don't mind, if you can keep your mouth shut. It's only because everybody teases so; you know how it is about valentines."

"No, I don't," said Horace. "I never sent one. Is that a valentine?"

He peered at the thing Hilary had before him on the table, but it still was wrong side up, and only showed plain paper. Hilary looked a little cross again, and rather sheepish.

"Well, it is," he said, and his voice sounded as if he were defending himself. He wasn't sure that Horace wouldn't start making fun but if he did, he'd know how to deal with Horace! "I never sent one either. Silly things, any way. But Cousin Charlotte was showing off some she had last year to Livvy and Lolly the other day, and laughing about whether or no she'd get any this year. She always gets more than any other girl! And you ought to have seen the way those two geese oh'ed and ah'ed over them, specially Lolly. She'd never seen any valentines before, except in shops. She said it must be wonderful to get one, and if she believed she'd ever have any herself, she didn't know how she'd wait to grow old enough. So it popped into my head to send her a valentine without her having to wait at all! Just for fun, to surprise her."

An Invitation

He paused a moment, and added: "Look here, Hoddy! Why don't you send one too? It'll be more fun doing them together. I've spoiled this thing so we'd start even. I've an extra sheet of paper, and there are plenty of brushes in Mother's color box, and a piece of tracing paper, and I've got an illustrated 'Annual Garland' that's full of pictures. We can use hearts and darts and doves and flowers; that sort of stuff. Come on! We'll see whose valentine turns out best!"

"I didn't know you made valentines," said Horace, hesitating. "I thought you bought them. Except grown-ups who write poetry, like Flave Powlett."

"You do buy them generally," said Hilary frankly, "when you have any money; but you see I'm not to spend any money for myself till I've finished paying for the Pickett's cellar window that I broke. And home-made valentines are good enough if you take pains."

Horace had never dreamed of sending anyone a valentine. Boys of his age and Hilary's did sometimes send them; still he thought of valentines more as Lauretta did, as something meant for grown-ups. And he still had doubts; hearts might be an easy shape for Hilary, but not for him.

"Don't hang in the wind," Hilary urged him impatiently. "Sit down and get to work. The more valentines a girl gets, the better she's pleased, and if you think I'll mind about your sending her one, too, I shan't. I've told you I shan't, and what I say, I mean."

"Send who, and which her?" said Horace unexpectedly, dropping his cap and slowly unwinding his muffler.

"Who? Why, Lauretta," said Hilary.

Horace's Choice

"Livvy," said Horace, shedding his coat, too, and pulling up another chair to the table. "If I make a valentine, it's going to Livvy. Lauretta isn't the only girl in the world, you know, Hil, and one apiece is enough, anyway."

"Livvy!" said Hilary, and laughed. "Livvy's well enough, and I suppose she isn't bad-looking, really, but her curls aren't long like Lauretta's, nor her eyelashes either, and she has freckles, and her nose spreads too much—but if you don't mind—"

"I guess I don't," drawled Horace, reaching for a brush. "I guess I don't think much about curls and noses, and any way Livvy's are all right. You ought to think so. She looks like you."

"That doesn't make her a beauty," said Hilary with a chuckle, pushing over the mug, so they could both dip at once. "I'm not expecting to get any valentines, on account of my beautiful curls and my lovely nose!"

"There! You've made me laugh, and the red has gone over the edge the very first thing," said Horace reproachfully.

Neither of the boys was expert with brush or pencil, so they had chosen a very simple design, alike as to a pair of crimson hearts, but differing in that Hilary's pair were pierced by a yellow arrow, and Hoddy's united by a blue love-knot.

They both had their troubles, and made so many false starts that it is doubtful if either Livvy or Lolly would have received any valentine at all, if Mrs. Datcham had not gone to her top-shelf for something else, and missed her color-box. She came to Hilary's room to make inquiries just as the two boys were getting discouraged. They looked up at her with sheepish smiles, and she looked down at their efforts, and laughed. A nice laugh, not the wrong kind.

"Let me help," she offered. "You've done all the painting necessary, and a good deal more! Lucky it's water color and will come out."

(To be continued next Thursday)

Photograph through Courtesy of the Stephen C. Clark Collection

George Bellows Paints Jean

Artists' Children Series

Stories written and photographs collected by Marjorie C. Murphy

Little Jean stands as still as she can while her father works on her portrait. She stands in the corner of the room in front of a bright red cupboard. Balanced on the shelf, in a very risky place, is a tall purple vase of purple flowers. And there are flowers of all shades in the border of the hooked rug under her feet. The walls are of yellow and the shutters of bright blue. A very gay setting! But still Jean holds the center of the stage.

She has dressed up like a lady, in an old-fashioned dress of fine blue and white stripes. Blue ribbons are around the neck and sleeves and there is a blue frill around the skirt, which is draped behind and has a little train. On her head is a black hat with a veil tied over one ear. She wears one black lace mit and holds the other and she carries a bright red bag. Her father, the American painter George Bellows, has already named the painting "Lady Jean."

But in spite of all her fine clothes, she still looks like a real little girl, a little American girl. Her light hair is bobbed and her bangs are too long; they are in her eyes, and must, her mother says, be cut tomorrow. And peeping below the hem of the long skirt is the blunt toe of a Mary Jane strap slipper. Jean's face is serious, but we know that when the pose is over she will talk and laugh, and will throw aside her hat, tear off the heavy dress, and run out-of-doors to play.

Posing should not be hard for Jean. She and Anne, who is four years older, have often posed for their father. Sometimes alone, sometimes with their mother, and once the father included his own portrait in the family group! Still Jean is glad that this is the last day and that the painting is almost finished. There are so many other things that she wants to do. She wants to swim or to practice her dancing, she wants to try out her new piece on the piano, or to finish the painting that she herself has started.

Impatience shows in her eyes—and just as she decides that she cannot stand still one moment longer, her father puts down his palette, wipes his brushes and calls, "Finished, Jean!" and off she flies to affairs far, far more important!

Red, White and Blue in the Alps

The national colors of Switzerland are red and white. Switzerland loves to refer to herself as "the little sister republic of the great big American republic." Can it be that the Alpine hills have conspired together to encourage this thought, and, in compliment to America, have added another color to the Swiss national ones, starring themselves with red, white, and blue flowers—red of the Alpine Rose, white of the Edelweiss and luminous blue of the Gentian?

These three flowers, the red, the white, and the blue, also appear constantly together in Switzerland's decorative arts. You find them together on the embroidered peasants' shirts and jackets; they appear on colored post cards; in bone or ivory carvings.

The Red, the Alpine Rose is a small variety of the rhododendron. The bush is very hardy and climbs from the lower slopes far up beyond the timber line. Sometimes, greatly daring, the Alpine Rose creeps up almost to the snow line, and its small brilliant blossoms blaze against a background of woollen collaret surrounding and protecting these flowerets. The gray-green stems are wooly too and so are the lance-shaped leaves.

The woolly coat of the Edelweiss is supposed to have been acquired thousands of years ago in Siberia to protect the flowers—no, not from the cold—but from the blistering heat of the Siberia of those far-away days. This woolly coat is convenient now to protect it from the nipping cold of its present Alpine home. Up there, the Edelweiss clings to the rocks of dangerous precipices, preferring this kind of habitat to all others, even though the rock crevice in which it flourishes contains only a spoonful of soil. The flower seems to laugh at travelers who would like to pluck it, root and all, and who reach and reach for it in vain. Has the flower really decided that if it is to escape extermination, it must pick up its woolly skirts and move out of reach of mankind?

The Gentian

The Blue Gentian has a special place in the hearts of all Swiss, it is so unassuming, so modest, and yet so charming. The shade of the gentian blue is almost indescribable—dark, yet bright, and strangely luminous on the lofty slopes. It grows high up on the Alpine meadows, and the higher up it climbs, the shorter grows its stem. The kind that is usually combined with the red and white flowers just described has practically no stem, and seems to blossom right out of the earth. The inch-long tube breaks into five points at the top, and these points turn back revealing the glowing blue inside, a blue that seems to be a bit snipped out of the dark blue Alpine sky.

The Red, the White, the Blue—long may they flourish in the liberty and freedom of the Swiss mountains—long may they blossom as a symbol of friendship between Switzerland and America.

Ethel Hugli-Camp

Drawn by Alice Moore for The Christian Science Monitor

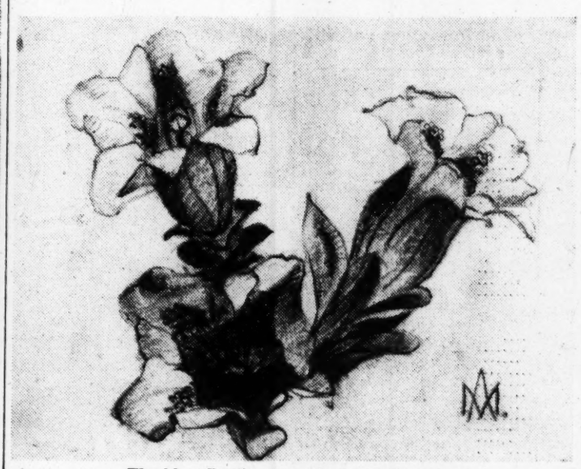
The Edelweiss has a wooly coat

snow and ice. The leaf is glossy dark green, oval in shape, and, in some varieties, lined with rusty brown. Botanists say that the Alpine Rose first lived in the Himalayas and that, thousands of years ago—perhaps 25,000— high winds blew it over to the Alps.

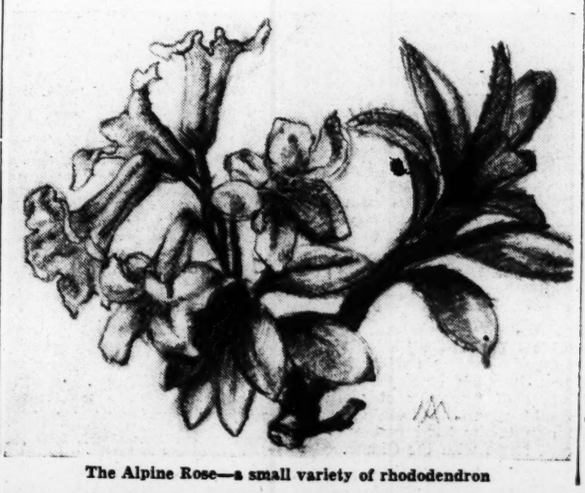
A Companion on the Journey

We wonder if the Alpine Rose brought the Edelweiss—the white flower—with it on its trip westward, for our friends the botanists tell us that this woolley, whitish-greenish blossom was also blown over to the Alps from Asia at the same time that the Alpine Rose crossed over into Europe.

The Edelweiss is a very curious plant. It is an everlasting and does not wither. The true blossom is the cluster of flowerets that seem to form the center. What we take for the petals is really the white



The blue Gentian is modest and charming



The Alpine Rose—a small variety of rhododendron

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The Farmer Thanks His Friends

A truly wise farmer who loves his land, livestock, and all the beauties of country life once said to the writer, "Tell people about the good friends who help us in our daily living. I call them our 'abused allies!' People don't realize how much good they do for mankind."

He then went on to tell me some most interesting facts. For instance, skunks are good friends of agriculture. Scientists who study insects discovered that skunks in an eight-acre field in Manitoba, Canada, were eating more than 14,000 white grub worms per acre! These grubs eat the roots of wheat, corn and garden crops. No wonder the skunks are friends of the farmer! No wonder the farmer said, "I wish there were ten times as many skunks on my farm!"

Many people do not understand that snakes are really our good friends. In the northeastern United States, they are a valuable asset to farmers. They eat many insects and grubs.

Some people feel an aversion to toads, but in the writer's garden they are just as welcome as beautiful flowers or delicious vegetables. We even name our pets after characters in Greek mythology. Of course, one cannot be sure, but sometimes it seems as though Apollo, Vulcan, Diane and Arachne recognize their names!

Be a Conservationist

Many of the forms of wild life which have been thoughtlessly condemned as harmful are in reality beneficial. Investigation has shown that they do much more good than harm. Some of these are: red foxes, hawks, raccoons, and mink. The vast majority of what they eat helps the farmers in their tasks of raising food.

Birds are the most widely known and appreciated of our wild life friends. It is almost impossible to realize the billions and billions of insects of all kinds that they eat in a season in the world.

What can we do to encourage our "abused allies?" First of all, we should be true conservationists. That means to protect wisely our forests, streams, and forms of wild life. We should study abqut conservation and learn how to do our share as individuals and as members of societies which are working for this worthy objective. Second, we should be ready to help others understand the problems so that they will have right ideas. Third, we should remember that a good example is always the best form of education.

You have probably read that the United States Government through its conservation agencies has been "planting" beavers on various rivers and brooks in the West. The beavers are caught in humane traps and moved to a new home. Here they immediately go to work. They are conservation engineers because they build dams which hold back the water which in flood seasons would otherwise rush down to the rivers. The beavers' dams insure also a supply of water for livestock and other wild animals during severe droughts.

During the past three years, the writer has had a happy opportunity to study the ways of this interesting animal. On his father's farm in southern New Hampshire, as if by magic, the beavers appeared and built a dam across a meadow brook. The brook is about 15 feet wide; the dam is about five feet high. The area flooded is approximately five acres.

The beavers' house or lodge seems like a rounded pile of sticks floating in the water. For protection, the "doorways" are under water and slant up to the chamber where they live. This living room is really a circular shelf around the inside of the chamber, with the water in the center. Coming or going they have to use this "water route." The beaver is a very clean animal and changes frequently the grass that he uses to furnish his living room.

Many legends have grown up about the sagacity of Castor Canadensis. Many persons believe that he uses his broad, flat tail to slap the mud into place around the sticks of the dam. But naturalists who have studied the animal say that the only use of the tail is to slap the water as a warning when an enemy approaches, or for any occasion when something seems unusual.

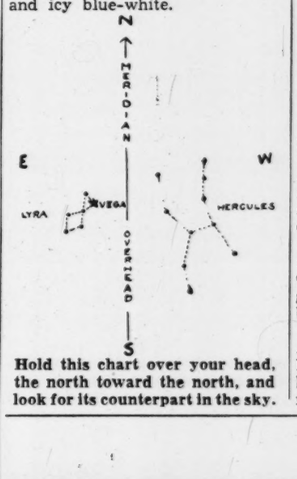
One of the most interesting engineering feats was the profusion of small canals that led from the main body of water through the grass and brush to the location of the trees. Evidently the beavers preferred to swim to and from work, as well as to float their timbers, instead of dragging them overland.

H. S. P.

March of the Stars

By Astrophil

A little to the east of the great "H" of Hercules, and now almost overhead, is a compact little constellation that contains one of the most beautiful stars known to man. This constellation is called Lyra, the Lyre. The fine star which it contains is Vega. Vega is bright because it is large. Its diameter is at least two and one-half times as great as that of our sun. Beside that, it is fifty times brighter. In color Vega is a pure and icy blue-white.



Hold this chart over your head, the north toward the north, and look for its counterpart in the sky.

For observation: Lyra and the first magnitude star, Vega.

The constellation of Lyra is peculiarly formed. It is made up of a triangle and a parallelogram which are tied together with one of the stars in the triangle (see chart). The easiest way to locate Lyra is to first find the big constellation of Hercules, then find Vega which will be shining brightly just a little eastward. Close to Vega you will see two partner stars that with Vega form the triangle portion of the constellation. The parallellogram portion will then be seen to be slanting off to the southeast.

One of those partner stars of Vega is what is known as a multiple star, in other words it is more than one star. Even with the naked eye, on exceptionally clear nights, it will be seen as a double star. With glasses it will be a double-double.

Look also for the variable star in the parallelogram. By watching carefully one star may be seen to grow alternately dimmer, then brighter.

If you should be up early on August 10th look for the planet Mercury as it rises in the east one hour and 32 seconds before sunrise.

A Day With A 'Cow Hand'

Changes come quickly these days. Here am I, feeling like an old cow hand in the Land Army in one week, and ten days ago I was secretary in a London office.

First we had to learn milking on "Julianne"—a dummy cow. Now we milk twice a day on a live one, which isn't quite so easy. I get very hot. "Bossy" just won't stand still. She hits me in the face with her tail all the time. But it's fun.

We get up at 5:30 ready for milking at 6 a. m. We then clean out the cowsheds, give the cows new beds, wash the milking sheds and yards down, and are ready for breakfast at 8:20. The cornflakes, eggs and bacon, and bread and butter and marmalade taste very good.

After, or before breakfast, if there's time, we escort eight bulls into the paddock. It's ticklish work catching them in their stalls by the rings in their noses. Then their stalls must be cleaned and the yards swept.

We are training on a model farm. Everything must be spotless as visitors often come round. So for the rest of the morning we paint or scrub the walls, or go into the fields to help with the haymaking. The farm belongs to the County Council.

At 2:30, after a hearty lunch, we have to catch the eight bulls and put them back in their stalls. It's quite difficult to round them up when they are in a paddock. Then we get the cows in for milking, chain them up and wash them. After milking we scrub all the yards down again, and when everything is spotless we are finished and ready for high tea at 6 p. m.

After that we are free for the evening. Sometimes we sit and talk in the sitting-room where we have a radio, and at other times we walk—just for exercise!

There are four girls on stock and dairy, one on field work, and ten on horticulture. Next week I go into the dairy and my friend goes on pigs. After that we move into a cottage on the farm.

As girls are needed so badly on the land, all lectures at the College have been stopped and the courses speeded up. Girls are taken for one month's practical training.

I think I shall enjoy this work.

and Girl

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Pitching Importance Evident at Fenway Park—Yachts Falter as Breeze Fails

Parade of Hitters Fails When Moundsmen Bog Down

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This latest Red Sox-Yankee series, which closed today, was fresh support for the time-honored theory that pitching is at least 75 per cent of your ball club. More than 32,000 loyal fans packed Fenway Park yesterday afternoon and watched two offensively dangerous teams divide a double-header, but they all must be fairly well convinced by this time that neither outfit will carry the American League banner in the approaching World Series.

When the Red Sox took the opener, 10-7, and the Yankees came back and captured the second contest, 6-3, the locals were left in third place, 6½ games in back of the pace-setting Detroit Tigers, and the New Yorkers were almost out of sight in the second division, 11 full engagements in the rear of the leaders.

Distance Hitters

And so it will probaby go until the season closes on Sept. 29. In Dom Di Maggio, Doc Cramer, Manager Joe Cronin, Captain Jimmy Foxx, Lou Finney, Ted Williams, Jim Tabor and Bobby Doerr, the Red Sox present a batting order capable of breaking up a game quicker than you can say take your base. Joe Gordon, Red Rolfe, Tommy Henrich, Joe Di Maggio, Charley Keller, Buddy Rosar and even Babe Dahlgren, are Yankees with dynamite in their bats.

However, the Hub is well aware of Joe Cronin's shortage on the hill. Since the beginning of the flag race, the manager has tried all sorts of shifts in an effort to rally his mound forces, but still he runs almost hopelessly behind the Tigers and Cleveland Indians. The Yankee attack has not lived up to past reputations, but with fair pitching, it would have been stout enough this year to bring the champs their fifth straight pennant.

Parade of Hurlers

Ten hurlers paraded to the mound in yesterday's twin bill. The Red Sox used Jim Bagby, Earl Johnson and Jack Wilson in the first game, against Marvin Breuer, Bump Hadley, Steve Sundra and Atley Donald, but there were only scant flashes of effectiveness from this group. Southpaw Marius Russo went the distance for New York in the second contest. Dennie Galehouse, who started for the locals, could not get past the third inning, and Wilson, who replaced him, was eventually beaten because he failed to locate the plate.

By splitting yesterday, the Sox clinched the current series, as they had won the first two singles Monday and Tuesday. However, the result of this 1940 set of games is not surrounded with the importance it might have been if the Cronins and McCarthys were successful in improving their pitching.

Sox at Washington

Tomorrow, the Sox open a three-day invasion of Griffith Stadium, Washington, where they will play three games in a row with Bucky Harris and his sixth-place Senators. Early next week Cronin moves to Yankee Stadium for four contests. After that he comes home for first a series with the Senators, and later with the four so-called western rivals.

Meanwhile, the surprising Bees will return to the Hive for a week-end series with the Brooklyn Dodgers. The dates are one tomorrow and Saturday, and two Sunday. Saturday, as usual, will be Ladies' Day at the Allston park. Following the Dodgers, the New York Giants will come here for a series, which includes a double-header next Wednesday.

* * *

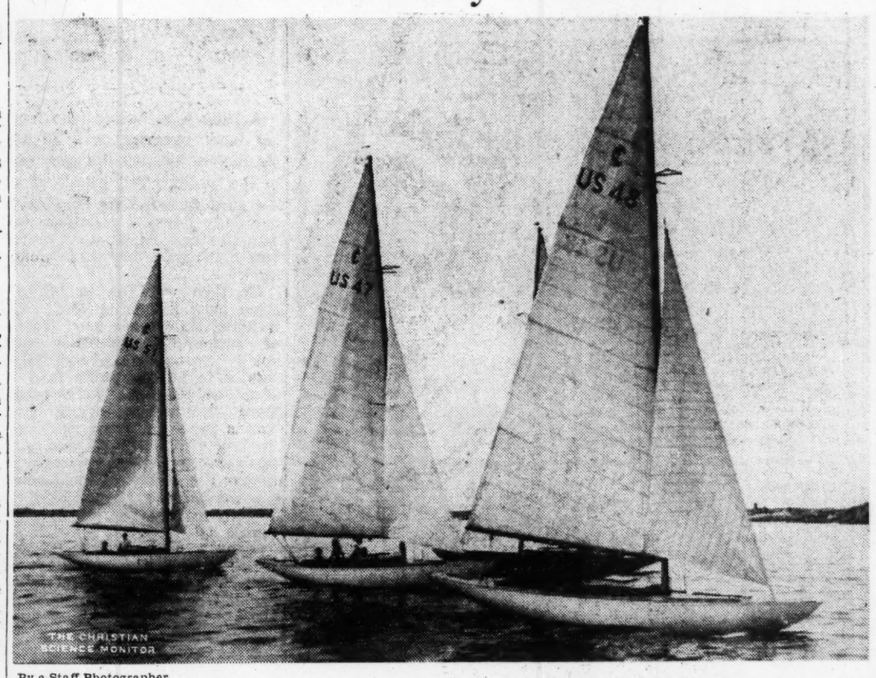
Briefs . . . The Red Sox have picked up a prospective young mound star in Earl Johnson . . . Although this is only his first year in pro ball, the collegiate southpaw has unusually fine poise and he is a good hitter . . . He collected two singles in two tries yesterday . . . Ted Williams sat out the double-header because he had run into the right field bleacher wall on Tuesday . . . Stan Spense played right . . . Stan is weak against left-hand pitching, but does well enough facing the other variety . . . 'Bama Rowell of the Bees was hitting .330 this morning and stood second to Harry Danning of the Giants in the National League offensive race . . . Casey Stengel is getting consistent hitting from Rowell, Chet Ross, Eddie Miller, Max West and Johnny Cooney . . . Posedel's victory last night at Shibe Park was his seventh and broke a losing streak of six games.

Father and Son

The Leonard family walked off with the father-and-son golfing honors at the Winchester course yesterday when Tom and Tom, Jr., talled a 72 to equal par and the tournament record. The New Hampshire representtaives were not even approached by the other father-and-son combinations. The defending champions, Judge Joe Monahan and son Joe, Jr., and the Galvins, J. A. and J. A., Jr., finished tied for the runner-up spot with scores of 76.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M., Ladies' Day
BEES vs. BROOKLYN
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Internationally No Wind



By a Staff Photographer

The famous Marblehead Race Week doldrums returned yesterday and this morning, as shown above by the popular new International One-Designs as the sails slapped with no headway yesterday off the Neck.

Tiller Talk

Internationals Prove Popular Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 8—As the 49th annual Marblehead Race Week runs into its final stages today, the International One-Design Class in its second full year around this port is gradually winning wide acclaim as the most popular of the latest design in yachts.

The trim craft, around 34 feet overall and about 28 on the waterline, now boasts nine starters. Close competition has marked the class racing this year, with new leaders appearing weekly.

Recent top skipper is Dick Thayer, who has been sailing Frances Pitcher Copeland's Periwinkle consistently at the top of the ladder.

Thayer, Bowdoin graduate whose brother Bob scampered over the gridiron lines at the Brunswick institution, has now collected two trophies for the week with Periwinkle, managing to best young Caleb Loring, Jr., for both the Eastern and yesterday's Boston Yacht Club silverware.

The Harvard influence on the waterways for gridsters of that institution seems to be more fortunate than the fall grid results of the Crimson. Caleb is another football player with prospects of stepping into a backfield role on the varsity this fall as a sophomore.

Yet, even though the flash of Thayer out-colors other rivals in the class, these Internationals are providing fast times, and close sailing that finds onlookers praising the relatively new class.

It is quite likely that the Internationals will supersede all other classes in popularity around the 'Head in years to come.

The complete mastery of John Lawrence in Moose must be discouraging to Thirty Square Meter skippers, as well as Charles Francis Adams' domination in the Eight Meters this season.

Up until this week when Thayer and Loring have produced more consistent records than the others, the Internationals have shuffled their standings like a stack of playing cards.

Corny Shields

These boats somewhat along the lines of a Six Meter have been credited to Cornelius Shields, prominent New York banker and yachtsman, who felt back in 1936 that the popular Sound Inter-Club fleet was losing prestige.

Shields suggested to Bjarne Aas, the Norwegian designer, that a boat along the lines of a Six Meter for comfort, and an Inter-Club for racing size would be a handy new craft and one that would be welcome to yachtsmen thirsty for livelier craft.

Aas got down to work, and the handy "family-type" boat was drafted. An underwriting group was soon formed by Shields and 25 of the craft were purchased.

Spread Internationally

The class has since spread internationally. There were 25 racing in Norway, six in England, and nine in Bermuda. In this country, Northeast Harbor, Maine, boasts 15, the Sound almost 30, and Marblehead nine.

Undoubtedly more yachtsmen will be attracted to Internationals next year. The testing conditions this year's race week has provided has proved the worth of the Internationals in all weather—in heavy as exemplified in the three days of Eastern's series, and yesterday's light going under Boston colors.

With more yachtsmen being introduced to the craft, the Internationals might soon supplant the Thirties and Eights, and undoubtedly the slipping M-Bs.

Boston Batting
Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave
Finney	89	385	135	.350
Carey	16	32	11	.344
Williams	97	378	124	.328
Cramer	102	449	140	.312
Di Maggio	57	186	57	.306
Foxx	94	334	99	.296
Cronin	101	367	106	.288
Peacock	47	103	29	.282
Doerr	100	405	114	.281
Tabor	97	374	104	.278
Owen	20	57	12	.211
Desautels	58	183	38	.208
Spence	28	36	7	.204
Glenn	20	45	5	.111

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave
Rowell	77	264	87	.330
Ross	97	378	118	.312
Cooney	63	192	59	.308
West	87	322	93	.295
Miller	96	335	103	.290
Moore	63	217	59	.272
Hassett	93	372	87	.234
Sisti	82	313	71	.226
Glossop	60	165	37	.224
Andrews	17	31	6	.194
Masi	47	103	19	.184
Berres	59	130	21	.162
Wietelmann	24	14	2	.143

Boston Pitching
Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Grove	16	6	2	.750
Heving	25	6	2	.750
Johnson	7	2	1	.667
Dickman	23	7	4	.636
Wilson	29	6	5	.545
Hash	29	7	6	.538
Galehouse	21	6	6	.500
Bagby	25	7	11	.280
Ostermueller	19	3	5	.375
Mustalkis	6	0	1	.000
Terry	1	0	0	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	23	8	6	.571
Salvo	12	6	5	.545
Sullivan	26	8	11	.421
Coffman	24	1	2	.333
Piechota	17	2	4	.333
Posedel	25	7	15	.318
Strincevich	21	2	5	.286
Javery	21	0	3	.000
Williams	5	0	0	.000
Tobin	4	0	0	.000

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York football Giants signed their 12th new backfield man when Bob Smith of Oregon sent word he would report to training camp. Smith is the 22nd rookie to accept terms with the Giants.

Versatile Star Signed to Face Pro Gridsters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—One of the few triple-threat tackles in the history of football has accepted an invitation to play with the Eastern College All-Star football team against the New York Giants in the fifth annual Fresh Air Fund game at the Polo Grounds the night of Wednesday, September 4. He is Carl Nery, of Duquesne University's football team, whose acquisition gives the All-Star squad further strength not only in the line but also on the offense. Nery's acceptance was announced by Tuss McLaughry, head coach.

During his career at Duquesne, Nery played guard, tackle, and fullback. No matter what position he was playing, he did all his team's punting and some of its running and passing, proving himself to be one of the greatest all-around players the game has produced. A. T. ("Duff") Donelli, Duquesne coach, wrote to McLaughry as follows: "Play Nery anywhere and you won't regret it." McLaughry probably will use the 212-pound Duquesne operative at right tackle where he will struggle with Harry Stella, of Army, and George Seabury, of Yale, for first-string rating.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

National League

Brooklyn at New York.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

Tomorrow

American League

Detroit at Chicago (night).
Cleveland at St. Louis (night).

National League

Chicago at Pittsburgh (night).
Brooklyn at Boston.
St. Louis at Cincinnati (night).

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Vermont

Rutland—August 29 and 30, 11 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Friday, Aug. 9

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Readings from the Chinese poets: Miss Pin Pin L'an; Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6 p. m.—Chamber Orchestra. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Soldier Songs. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Budapest Concert Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.88 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—9 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." A London commentary on the news. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Folk Songs of Formosa. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Grand Opera: Light Music. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Orchestra Concert. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—"Selfmade Men." DJL 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Radio Theater: "La Otra Honra," comedy by Jacinto Benavente. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Nelson Signs Two Players To All-Stars

Nils "Swede" Nelson, coach of the Intercollegiate All-Stars, has signed what he considers to be his starting ends, when the Washington Redskins tackle the All-America array at Fenway Park on Sept. 10, under the sponsorship of the Crosscup-Pishon Post.

They are Harlan Gustafson of Penn, and Tom Nash of Brown. Both boys appeared at the Harvard Stadium last season. Gustafson made an impressive display against the Crimson last fall as he nailed two long passes to turn the tide against Dick Harlow's charges. The Pennsylvania youth received wide mention as All-America timber, and was selected unanimously as an All-Eastern wingman. He stands 6ft. 3in. and scales 195 pounds.

Tom Nash, the Brown player, is almost the direct opposite of Gustafson. The young Bruin is built along stockier lines, and his forte lies not in pass snatching, but in his ability to tote the ball on end-around plays. His slashing drives were a prominent feature of the Harvard-Brown tilt last fall, and it was Nash and his specialty that stopped the Yale Bulldog.

Coach Nelson reports that he is having a struggle getting in touch with many of the players, but expects to catch them all when they go into training for the All-Stars-New York Giants game which will be played in New York on Sept. 2. The All-Stars should be just rounding to form when they come to Boston, after a month of practice and one game behind them.

Bowdoin Lists Amherst Team For Contest

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Aug. 8 (AP)—Bowdoin College will resume football rivalry with Amherst College this fall after a lapse of 12 years, officials announced today.

Amherst, which won 11 to Bowdoin's seven and was tied twice in 20 games of competition that began in 1896, will replace Massachusetts State College on the schedule.

Bowdoin will open its season Sept. 28 against Tufts, its oldest rival, instead of closing with that eleven as in recent years.

The schedule: Sept. 28, Tufts; Oct. 5, Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; Oct. 12, Amherst; Oct. 19, Williams; Oct. 26, Colby at Waterville; Nov. 2, Bates at Lewiston; and Nov. 9, Maine.

Light Airs Continue As Corinthian Plays Host

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 8—The old mythical wind god, Aeolus, off on a vacation from this port yesterday, from all indications this morning had extended its "leave without absence" as all but 73 racers from yesterday's fleet of 393 boats attempted to re-sail Boston Yacht Club's postponed encounter.

Although short courses were given the racers this morning, still they seemed not short enough against the noticeable lack of air.

A fleet of 393 yachts participated in yesterday's mid-week regatta of the Boston Yacht Club, which usually is the high-weather day of Marblehead Race Week. Evidently the three days of perfect racing weather provided the Eastern Yacht Club was all old Aeolus could mete, for he must have blown himself out.

Peculiarly enough, the wind, what little there was, remained outside yesterday with only the Brutal Beasts and a few other small classes sailing harbor courses able to finish within the time limit.

The classes that started first on the outside line were the only ones that finished.

Charles Francis Adams dramatically was the first to finish on the outside line, as he scored his fourth triumph without a loss this race week, and lapped the Q Class which started ahead of the Eights by 12 minutes.

Easterly Drops

Commodore B. Devereux Barker continued his undefeated record in the Cruising Class with his Eastern Yacht Club flagship, Good Hope. Harold S. Wheelock's Cara Mia proved her light weather reputation was correct in leading Arthur Santry's Taygetta.

The easterly, which faded rapidly as these "big stickers" eased across the finish line, dropped to nothing and the rest of the fleet slapped around on the oily sea. Vagrant airs were caught from all directions, and the crews were given a busy workout in the flat going.

Spinnakers, kites of all descriptions, genoas, and working sails were alternately put on and doused by Thirty Square Meters, Internationals and the Manchesters as the wind dropped completely only a quarter of a mile from the finish line.

Just Starting

It was as though the race were just starting, and it was a greatly abbreviated course, so up in the air was the regatta at that point.

John Lawrence's league leading Thirty Square Meter, Moose, commanded a comfortable margin over Lincoln Davis' Roulette II, Don MacIntosh's Speedy was ahead of Leslie Rawding's Nipper in the Manchester I Class, and Tom Rowen's Duchess was first boat in the Internationals, all within home run distance from the finish.

After it was all over, the summary read Roulette in the Thirties, Al Whittemore's Peggy in the Manchesters and Francis Pitcher Copeland's Periwinkle in the Internationals.

There was not a speck of air visible on the water, and the best drifter managed to beat not only his other rivals but the time limit.

* * *

Dick Thayer's triumph in the Internationals not only gained Periwinkle its second trophy of the week, but was a remarkable bit of sailing from far astern. On the windward leg to Newcomb's Ledge Whistler, Periwinkle went aground on a reef. It took the crew 10 minutes before the green-hulled International was free.

Thayer worked the boat into second berth at the windward mark, and finally drifted across the finish line in first place.

* * *

The yachts sailing this morning's re-sail were scheduled to race again in the afternoon as the Corinthian Yacht Club opened its three-day series.

Miss Weber Wins Archery Honors In 60th Tourney

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 8 (AP)—Breaking records in every event, Ann Weber, of Bloomfield, N. J., emerged last night as the national women's archery champion in the 60th annual tournament being held at Massachusetts State College.

She scored 148 in the Double Columbia yesterday, for a total of 1180 which broke the previous mark of 1088 set by Jean Tenney, of Clear Spring, Md., in 1938. Lola Gaston, of South Haven, Mich., finished second with 144-1072, and Miss Tenney third with 144-1068.

Continuing to lead in the men's events, Marvin T. Schmidt, of Chicago, won the Double York round with scores of 272 and 158, leading Russ Hoogerhyde, Northbrook, Ill., five times national champion, by 46 points, and decisively defeating Pat Chambers, of Pine Bluff, Ark., the record holder, who could gain no better than 13th place yesterday.

Mary C. Thompson, of Phoenix, Ariz., won the Junior American with 89-629, outscoring Nancy Loss, of Skaneatles, N. Y., 87-561, and Emily Stacy, Caldwell, N. J., 82-459.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Western Serenade
3:15	"Chasing the Blues"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	Yankees baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Yankees baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00	Adv. in Science	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Musicale	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Yankees baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Studio speakers	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Tennis summary; News.	"Young Widder Brown"	Yankees baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time".	Malcolm Claire, stories.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, stories.	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour": records.	"The O'Neills": drama.	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	Sports; "Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news		Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Sweet Music"
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European News	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop": interviews	Bob Crosby's Orchestra; vocalists	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; violin; organ	W. Williams, comment.	Dance Orchestra
7:45				"Serenade": recordings.	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00	"Ask-It-Basket":	"Canadian Holiday":	NBC Concert Orchestra.	"In Chicago Tonight":	"Fireside Time"
8:15	questions; answers	dramatized travelogue	NBC Concert Orchestra.	swing version of "The	Western Troubadours
8:30	"Strange As It	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	"The Aldrich Family,"	Chimes of Normandy"	Sport program
8:45	Seems": news	Heidt's Orchestra	starring Ezra Stone	by an all-Negro cast	American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	"Singin' and Swingin'": vocalists; orchestra	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Jose and Amparo Iturbi; Charles Laughton; orchestra**	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				News Service	
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour	**Grant Park Concert**		Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		**Grant Park Concert**		Sports Writers' Quiz	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	European news	Rudy Vallee Variety program	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	**News of the War**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.		Pennant Contenders	Mario Chandler's Orch.
10:30	**National Defense Com. Round Table**	**National Defense Commission Round Table**	**National Defense Commission Round Table**	**National Defense Commission Round Table**	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra.
10:45					Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:00	Weather; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Mark Russell's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30	Midnight Swing Club	"Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Duke Daley's Fourteen	"Day's End"
11:45		"Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Gentlemen of Rhythm	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Shopping talk	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	Headline News; "Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Portia Blake": sketch.	Jacobson's Rhythm	
8:45	"Hits and Encores"		"Kate Hopkins": drama	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Your Treat"	News; Women's program	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Press news	"Breakfast Club"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	WEEI Food Fair.	"Family Circle": vocalist	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45	Bachelor's Children	and organ	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Review
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time": orch.	"The Man I Married"	New England Cupboard	"Organesque"
10:15	Mert and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Midstream": drama	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30	"Hillton House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	News Service	Request program with
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life": sketch.	"Singing Strings"	John Kiley
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	"The Johnson Family"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	Sports weather; tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"		"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress	"Musical Roundup"	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Homes on the Land"	Jean Harper, contralto
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Macdonald's Notebook"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Gleb Yellin's Orchestra
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Betty Crocker"	News Service	"Front Page Drama"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	**NBC Concert Or.; Conrad Thibault, baritone**	"Valiant Lady": drama	Sport program	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"		"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	"Dreamer of Songs"
3:15	"Simple Melodies"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Dodgers baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Dodgers baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00	"Exploring Space"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Jack Leonard, songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Dodgers baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Vocalist; orchestra.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub".	Tennis summary News.	"Young Widder Brown"	Dodgers baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time".	Malcolm Claire, stories.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama.	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	Sports; "Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowel Thomas, news		Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Val Ernie's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	Francis E. Kelley	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	Al Pearce and His	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Let's Dance"
7:45	Gang	"Monologues"	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Levitow's Salon Orch.
8:00	"Yankee Swapper"	Robison's Buckaroos	**Lucille Manners Ross Graham; orchestra**	Gabriel Heatter	Jim and His Texas
8:15	Movie comment	"Symphony of Melody"		Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Ramblers
8:30	"Choose Up Sides"	"Death Valley Days"	"From Hollywood Today": variety	"Sinfonietta"	Sport program
8:45	sports; quiz; News	dramatic sketch		"Sinfonietta"	Tenor and piano
9:00	Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	Harry Kogen's Orchestra; vocalists	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	"Grand Central	**Grant Park Concert**	"What's My Name": quiz	Herbie Woods' Orchestra	
9:30	Station": drama	**Grant Park Concert**		"Command Performance"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45			program	dramatization	
10:00	Public Affairs	John Barry, news	Don Ameche variety	**Raymond Gram Swing**	**News Service**
10:15	Male quartet	"Tropical Moods"	program	News Service	Billy McDonald's Orch.
10:30	**News of the War**	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	"Quiz Kids": questions;	**Grant Park Concert**	Ken Baker's Orchestra.
10:45	Music; Weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	interview	**Grant Park Concert**	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:00	News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	Sport program
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"The Music You Want".	Weather Service	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	The Streamliners
11:30	"Midnight Swing	"The Music You Want".	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Club"	"The Music You Want".	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	News Service

If You're Looking for a House, Planning to Build, or Shopping for Apartments

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S

Apartment and Real Estate Pages

August 16 and August 23

Will Be a Helpful Guide

Where to look? How much will it cost? How big will it be? These forthcoming issues of The Christian Science Monitor will answer a good many questions the home-seeker is asking. Watch for them. Special photographs, articles, and an unusually large number of real estate advertisements will help you organize your plans for autumn moving.

Frisch Producing With Pirates in Late Surge—Johnny Butler Put on Weight

Pittsburgh Club Is Setting Pace in Majors at Present

By the Associated Press

The Pittsburgh Pirates, famous August foldups, are unfolding finally into some semblance of the flower everybody expected from Frankie Frisch. The club is no marvelous machine, but it's going places faster than any other outfit in the major leagues at the moment.

In two days it has swept three games from the St. Louis Cardinals, who up until this week were some hot shakes themselves, and right now must be considered as a possible first division finisher.

It took a long time for the Pirates to find themselves under Frisch's experimentation. Early in the season they sank practically out of sight by losing 16 out of 18 games. But now they have won seven straight and 16 out of their last 20 to get a grip on fifth place, just one game out of the upper strata.

Win Twin Bill

Some days they win with good pitching and some days with good hitting, but mostly they just win. For instance, they edged out the Cardinals 10-9 in the first game yesterday although they were outhit 18-9. Frisch kept up a stream of substitutions and Spud Davis delivered a pinch single scoring two runs in the eighth to win the game. In the nightcap, the bold Buccos made a dozen runs on 13 hits to win 12-6. Pitcher Max Butcher batted in four of the tallies himself.

The Cincinnati Reds gave more ground as they dropped a 5-3 tenninning battle to the Chicago Cubs who thus broke Paul Derringer's winning string at seven games. Jim Gleeson and Bill Nicholson hit homers for the Cubs' only runs in the regular route, but in the tenth, Chicago grouped four singles for three runs.

Dodgers Triumph

The Brooklyn Dodgers made the most of this opportunity by overwhelming the New York Giants 8-4 in a night game that was intended to honor Mel Ott and drew a crowd of 53,997 to the Polo Grounds. For six innings the affair followed the pattern planned by the committee on arrangements, with Carl Hubbell hurling masterfully and the Giants leading 3-1. Then Brooklyn blasted out five runs in the seventh and kept right on rolling.

It was the Dodgers' sixth win in six games on the Giants' grounds and was credited as Fred Fitzsimmons' 11th victory against two defeats.

The Boston Bees continued to take the poor Phillies, winning a night game 6-3 with Eddie Miller and Carvel Rowell each hitting homers with a mate aboard.

American Unchanged

The American League race remained unchanged. The pacesetting Detroit Tigers outlasted the St. Louis Browns to win 7-5. The Tigers tallied five of their runs in the third and the Browns got four of theirs in the last three frames, but were finally set down by Relief Pitcher Al Benton with the bases loaded.

The Cleveland Indians crushed the Chicago White Sox 9-3 with Lou Boudreau staging a one-man show. He hit two home runs and a single, batting in six scores. The White Sox made four errors.

New York's tottering Yankees divided a double-header at Boston, but it took a three-run rally in the ninth inning of the nightcap to end their five-game losing streak. The Red Sox won the opener 10-7 with a 16-hit offensive concentrated in the middle innings, but in the second game were slowed down to eight hits by Lefty Marius Russo. In the final frame Tom Henrich batted across two Yankee runs with a triple and then scored on a single.

Hunt Beaten By Shields In Net Upset

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—Frank X. Shields of New York, yesterday recaptured some of the impeccable touch that carried him to top national ranking in 1933 when he blasted Gil Hunt of Washington, D. C., out of the Eastern grass court championships, 6—3, 5—7, 9—7, and advanced to the quarterfinal round.

The 29-year-old internationalist, a familiar figure in the late rounds at Wimbledon and Forest Hills, barely missed winning in straight sets, and when the match was forced into overtime, he came within a single point of losing. But Hunt chopped a simple volley into the net and the veteran then won three straight points for the victory.

Shields' opponent in the round of eight will be defending champion Bobby Riggs of Chicago, who eliminated another Chicagoan, Seymour Greenberg, 6—4, 6—3.

Parker Scores

The lower bracket quarterfinal matches will pit Frank Parker of Pasadena, Calif., against Hank Prusoff of Seattle, Wash. Parker disposed of young Ted Schroeder, Glendale, Calif., 6—2, 6—4, while Prusoff defeated S. Ellsworth Davenport of Forest Hills, N. Y., 8—6, 6—0.

The lower-bracket berths were filled by Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., Joe Hunt of Annapolis, and Bitsy Grant of Atlanta. McNeill won at 6—2, 9—7, over Bob Harman of Piedmont, Calif., and Mulloy nipped Wilmer Allison of Austin, Texas, 5—7, 8—6, 10—8.

Midshipman Hunt brushed aside Hal Surface of Kansas City, Tuesday's upset victor over Welby Van Horn, 6—1, 6—2. Grant posted a 6—4, 6—2 margin over John Thackara of New York.

In the women's division, Helen Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., led the field into the quarterfinals with an 8—6, 6—1 triumph over Helen Pederson of Stamford, Conn. She meets Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., a 5—7, 6—3, 6—3 victor over Pat Canning of Alameda, Calif. Sarah Palfrey of Reno, Nev., won by 3—6, 6—1, 6—4 over Margaret Osborne of Los Angeles, and Virginia Wolfenden turned back Mary Hardwick of London, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Betz Victor

Pauline Betz of Los Angeles trounced Louise Raymond of Scarsdale, N. Y., 6—4, 6—1, but will not know her quarterfinal adversary until after Alice Marble meets Louise Brough of Beverly Hills today.

In other matches, Helen Bernhard of New York defeated Mrs. John Van Ryn of Austin, Texas, 9—7, 7—5, while Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., subdued Valerie Scott of London, 6—1, 6—2.

Batting for Brooklyn —By Pap'

COOKIE
LAVAGETTO
—THE DODGERS' THIRD BASEMAN HAS DEVELOPED INTO A REAL STAR
PLENTY OF RUNS HAVE BEEN RIDING ACROSS THE PLATE ON HIS BAT WHILE HE PACES THE AMAZING TEAM IN HITTING
I'LL TAKE IT
HE HAS TO FIELD BUNTS FOR WHITLOW WYATT UNTIL THE BIG PITCHER'S KNEE REGAINS ITS STRENGTH
PAP'

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Duke-Tennessee Tilt Chief Topic of Conversation

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Baseball, golf, and tennis are holding the spotlight in the South now, yet the football followers are still at it—discussing the 1940 campaign. There are many discussions as to which teams will lead the Southern and Southeastern Conference this year. There also is talk about which games will be the best to see this fall, and which will be the surprise teams.

The Duke-Tennessee scrap early in October is the chief topic of the conversation. This is one game in the South that nearly everyone will want to see. Last year there were doubts as to which was the best team and the game this year will help decide, despite the graduation of star players on both sides. George Cafego, all-America back, will not be in the Vol lineup this fall, but John Butler, the great little scatter back will. He has gained 15 pounds since last season and if the added weight doesn't hamper his ability to scamper, the Dukes might have their hands full.

The Duke player to watch in the Tennessee game will be Wes McAfee. He can do everything well and Coach Wade can put four blockers running in front of him averaging more than 200 pounds.

Coach Harry Mehre of the University of Mississippi favors Tennessee, Tulane, and Georgia Tech for the 1940 gridiron campaign in the Southeastern Conference.

If voting for a single team, Mehre said he picks the Rose Bowl Vols to repeat again this year. He added, however, that he looked for the Sugar Bowl Tulane Greenies to show improvement, even over its fine cast of last year, and for Georgia Tech to continue where they left off last season, to ball handle the opposition into submission.

The Ole Mississippi Maestro also selected Georgia and Louisiana State as surprise teams for the loop, and he said that Mississippi State should be one of the leaders for 1940.

* * *

Two colleges have been admitted to membership in the South Atlantic Conference this summer. They are Rollins College of Winter Park, Fla., and Stetson University of Deland, Fla.

The Conference is about a year and a half old and operates under the eligibility rules of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The original members of the Conference are Presbyterian College, Clinton, S. C.; Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.; Newberry College, Newberry, S. C.; Erskine College, Due West, S. C., and Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga.

President J. B. Daugherty of Appalachian State College last week confirmed the appointment of R. W. Watkins as head football coach and athletic director of the college to succeed Flucie Stewart, who resigned last month to accept a position as line coach with the University of Delaware.

Watkins has been on the Appalachian coaching staff for eight years and is credited with Johnny Johnson as having lifted Appalachian athletics from the junior college plane into the senior college and university classification.

Clyde Canipe, for the past six years popular coach of one of the leading high schools in North Carolina, accepted a position as assistant to R. W. Watkins on the college coaching staff. He will take up duties immediately, along with Phil Hudson and Bob Broome, graduate members of last year's football team, who have been retained on the coaching staff.

Canipe will serve as line coach in football and head coach of basketball.

* * *

Released last week as manager of the Knoxville club of the Southern Association, Neil Caldwell has accepted the managership of the Montgomery, Ala., baseball club in the Southeastern League.

Caldwell succeeded Ernie Wingard. He left last week for the Alabama city. Caldwell was replaced by Freddie Lindstrom, former New York Giant star, to manage the Knoxville Smokies.

* * *

Perhaps the only league in organized baseball that has every team playing better than .500 ball, is the North Carolina Tar Hill loop. Due to financial difficulties, Newton, N. C., and Shelby, N. C., have dropped definitely out of the league, leaving only four other clubs, and they are playing .500 ball or better, to carry on for the remainder of the season. The league officials had to revise the schedule for a four-club loop.

Fourteen years ago today (Aug. 7) Gertrude Ederle of the United States swam the English Channel—a feat which would be extremely difficult to accomplish at the present time.

And Talking of... France

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Borotra Takes Command

LONDON—Today we have news from France to discuss. And sports news at that. For the Pétain Government is engaged upon re-establishing France along totalitarian lines, and one of its earliest moves, by way of paying attention to the nation's youth, has been to appoint our old friend, Jean Borotra—acrobatic ace of the lawn tennis courts—as National Director for Sport.

Deeply though American and British sports folk may deplore the association of Borotra's name with the establishment of a Fascist satellite regime, there can be no doubt that the rising generation in France has as its leader a man of dynamic personality, with proved powers of organization and a great flair for getting things done at the double.

Brilliant Record

Assuming Borotra's competitive career in serious first-class lawn tennis to be now closed—a rash assumption, perhaps, in regard to a man, who, at 42, is still a lithe, slim, quick-footed athlete—we can today write him into the history of the game as the Prince of Volleyers, the man with the telescopic arm.

My first acquaintance with Borotra was in Paris away back in 1920, when a youngster with a broad grin and a crowd-pulling way with him was introduced as "a boy with a bright future." The description proved to be entirely accurate. And in that bright future which is now a brilliant past he won the men's All-England grass-court singles championship at Wimbledon twice—in 1924 and 1926 (the year when he also reached the final of the American singles)—he became a main reason for the French national team's dominance in world play while it was winning the Davis Cup from 1927 to 1932 inclusive, and in recognition of that service he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

Speed on Wood

Borotra was a great player on all surfaces—a showman with shrewd strategy and exceptional power of anticipation allied to his exuberant acrobatics—but he was seen at his best (particularly in recent years) on wood, which facilitates footwork, a matter of greatest importance to volleyers. When Borotra became what is commonly accounted a veteran, he could play on boards just about as devastatingly as ever he did. Because, not only does wood suit volleyers, but it also suits veterans, owing to the fact that the ball never plays tricks and seldom invites fruitless chasing.

Either it comes to you nicely or beats you absolutely, and the very speed generated by the fast floor surface has the effect of shortening rallies by decreasing the opportunities for retrieving. In other words, the hard hit off the ground or in the air is more likely to prove decisive on wood than it is on a hard court or on grass. Especially if the hitter happens to be Jean Borotra, winner of the English covered courts singles championship at the celebrated Queens' Club here nine times, the last occasion no further back than the fall of 1938.

How typical of Jean it was that, on the occasion of his last participation in this championship, he should have entered without having played a serious singles match for 11 months. True, he relied to a great extent upon the powers of generalship gained through 17 years' experience in the top class of play. But I am prepared to say that he was packing almost as much dynamite as in "the good old days" and showed a speed of foot, arm, and eye, greater than the vast majority of players 20 years his junior.

Court Characteristics

Borotra was always great "box-office" on British courts. Or any other courts, for that matter. He was volatile, whimsical, gay, grim, and crafty—all at once and by turns. He had only to adjust his beret or wag his head, to get a laugh, and nothing used to please non-technical observers more, in his heyday, than to see this tireless and fleet-footed man leaping around the place, keeping his agilities within the court only with great difficulty and frequently having to smile his apology for disturbing the front row of the stalls.

A great deal of Borotra's volatile and whimsical charm was lost upon his opponents (they have, indeed, been known to express themselves with some volatility and whimsicality on this topic themselves) because it was enlisted as part of his match-winning equipment, a temperamental asset that, against many players, even experienced ones, was a subtle and disruptive weapon, working upon confidence and concentration.

Basque Tradition

Once I asked Borotra how it was that he managed always to keep fit in spite of being so busy that he used often to sandwich important first-class lawn tennis matches between airplane trips, (he was managing-director of a firm of petrol-pump manufacturers) and his smiling reply was "because I am a Basque."

The Basques, as you know, are a people inhabiting the districts in France and Spain at the western end of the Pyrenees, and they have a great reputation for their physique and their liveliness, both of which find full test in their national game, Pelota—a game that Borotra declared to be responsible for some of the characteristics of his own high-pressure lawn tennis. His ground strokes had their limitations, but his overhead and volleying generally were superb.

When Borotra passed over the brow on his great lawn tennis journey to fame as one of the best-known sportsmen of all time, he identified himself with the administration in France of the game that gained him so much honor. Bringing the young people along was then his hobby. And now he is indulging it full-time, as Director of Sport in France at a period when the youth of France obviously needs wise direction and the inculcation of all that is meant by sportsmanship more, probably, than ever it has done since France started to become the great sporting nation that she proved herself to be between the end of the World War in 1918 and the deplored events that led to her crushing defeat by Germany last June.

Archie Kodros, chunky center who captained the University of Michigan 1939 football team, has definitely decided against professional football and will return for graduate work. Kodros hails from Alton, Ill.

Top-Seeded Net Juniors Advance To Fourth Round

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 8 (AP)—The first and second seeded juniors—Douglas Woodbury of Los Angeles and Bobby Carrothers of Coronada, Calif.—drew formidable opponents today in the fourth round of the junior and boys' national tennis tournament.

Woodbury, who played one singles and two doubles matches yesterday, faced another Los Angeles youth, Earl Cochell, Jr., seeded No. 8. Carrothers, who breezed through two singles and two doubles matches yesterday, was confronted by seventh-seeded Tom Brown of Los Angeles.

Earl Bartlett of New Orleans, No. 3, meets Bob Smidl of River Forest, Ill., No. 10, and Victor Seixas of Philadelphia, No. 4, engages Gardner Larned of Chicago, No. 6.

Jim Brink of Seattle, top-seeded in the boys' singles, drew Jack Geller of New Rochelle, N. Y., No. 6, and Jack Tuero of New Orleans, No. 4, was paired with Ted Petersen of Madison, Wis., son of Peter Petersen, President of the Western Lawn Tennis Association.

The other boys' singles brought together Bob Falkenburg of Hollywood, Calif., second-seeded, and Charley Tichenor of Indianapolis in one match, and Teddy Prior of West Palm Beach, Fla., and Bob Kring of Los Angeles in the other.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Detroit	63	41	.606	
Cleveland	62	41	.602	½
Boston	56	47	.544	6½
Chicago	55	49	.505	10½
New York	50	50	.500	11
Washington	45	57	.441	17
St. Louis	43	62	.410	20½
Philadelphia	39	61	.390	22

Results Aug. 7

Boston 10, New York 7.
New York 6, Boston 3.
Detroit 7, St. Louis 5.
Cleveland 9, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia at Washington, postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	63	34	.649	
Brooklyn	59	40	.596	5
New York	51	44	.537	11
Chicago	53	50	.515	13
Pittsburgh	49	48	.505	14
St. Louis	47	50	.485	16
Boston	36	61	.371	27
Philadelphia	32	63	.337	30

Results Aug. 7

Chicago 5, Cincinnati 3, (10 inns.)
Brooklyn 8, New York 4.
Pittsburgh 10, St. Louis 9.
Pittsburgh 12, St. Louis 6.
Boston 6, Philadelphia 3.

All of the 1940 mailing of football material has been completed by the Iowa athletic department . . . it includes some 35,000 copies of the ticket application material and about 3,500 posters.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Double-X Deserves Bonus

While Hank Greenberg's hitting for the Tigers and Bobby Feller's pitching with the Indians figure to pile up votes in the next American League most valuable player poll, we here in Boston can vision only Jimmy Foxx on that coveted pedestal. Although benched for several days by a recent injury, Double-X has held his home run leadership in the circuit and stayed high in the run producing race.

However, what should clinch the honored player award was his willingness to help Joe Cronin out of a "spot" by donning mask and protector and going behind the plate. As captain of the Red Sox and a first baseman of long standing, Foxx would have been justified in refusing to make the shift. But being a 100 per cent team man, he borrowed a catcher's mit and went to work.

May Get Bonus

If we know Tom Yawkey, the Red Sox owner, Double-X will get a bonus in the Fall for his cooperation in the emergency. When he went behind the bat, Jim increased his chances of injury. He already has felt the added pressure on his legs and throwing arm. He also found that continual stooping and snap throws to the bases are not as easy as they were when he first tried backstopping under Connie Mack. Then, too, there are the foul tips which get out of control.

"I think a fellow works five times harder catching than he does playing first base," said Foxx, when asked to comment on the shift. "Behind the plate you're in every play. You have to work the pitcher and try to carry him along, and you have to watch base runners. If they start running on you, you have to throw them out, or try to."

Pulling on the mask and mitt has not interfered with Foxx's slugging. In fact, he has hit better since assuming his new post at Cleveland about a week ago, than he had in the previous three weeks. Having slumped below .300 prior to his recent inury, he climbed back over the top during the current Yankee series at Fenway Park. The Red Sox are still talking about the home run he hit to left center in the Cleveland Stadium on the last trip West. Although driven into the wind, it was one of the longest smashes of his brilliant career. It was made off Mel Harder.

Double-X thinks that the American League flag race is still open to the entire first division, including the Red Sox and Yankees.

Even White Sox

"Even the White Sox are close enough to bear watching," said Jimmy. "I don't think Detroit and Cleveland looked too good in the West. When Feller gets out of there, the Indians can't be sure of real good pitching. The Tigers have the best pitching in this league, but a lot of people say that their infield will not stay together. A 10-game winning streak by any one of the first five clubs would probably mean the pennant."

The Red Sox think that their hurling will get better through August and September, perhaps on the theory that it couldn't be any poorer than it was in June and July. However, they expect Fritz Ostermueller, for one, to win regularly from now on. In successive starts, the southpaw has beaten the Indians and Yankees, turning in a seven-hitter each time. Handicapped by loss of spring training, he has been slow rounding into shape, but should be a big help in the weeks remaining.

After trying several combinations, Joe Cronin has finally planted Doc Cramer in left field, Dom Di Maggio in center and Ted Williams in right. The younger Di Maggio's sensational defensive play pushed the more experienced Cramer over to the territory behind shortstop and third base. Williams is probably more contented in right, where he patrolled all during his 1939 freshman campaign.

With Foxx behind the plate and Finney on first base, the offense is secure and this permits Di Maggio, a power defensively, to patrol the outfield, giving the Sox about all they need, when, and if, the pitching improves.

Schoolboy Wins 20-Gauge Title In Skeet Shoot

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—Fifteen-year-old Bobbie Parker broke a string of 175 straight targets yesterday to win the 20-gauge title in the national skeet championships.

Young Parker, Tulsa, Okla., schoolboy who won the all-round championship last year, defeated two veterans in a shoot-off yesterday.

He first eliminated George Deyoe of Washington, D. C., when the latter missed two targets of the first extra 25. His other rival, Morrie Orr of New York, carried him into a third series of extra targets, however, and Bobbie won by shooting out the string while Orr missed three.

Only the day before, Parker had lost out in the small gauge championship to Dick Shaughnessy, Dedham, Mass., schoolboy in a shoot-off that required 225 targets.

Professional 20-gauge honors went to L. S. Webb, Richmond, Va., with 98 targets out of 100; junior honors were won by O. L. (Junior) Baldridge, Terre Haute, Ind., with 97 and the sub-junior title (for contestants under 13) by Billie Handy, 12-year-old son of a Bridgeport, Conn., arms firm executive, who scored 90.

Shaughnessy, Parker's conqueror the day before, was one of 11 who finished yesterday with 98's behind four others who scored 99's.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Montreal 3, Rochester 1.
Buffalo 4, Toronto 2.
Jersey City 5, Syracuse 3.
Newark 1, Baltimore 0.

American Association

Milwaukee 6, St. Paul 5.
Toledo 8, Columbus 7.
Indianapolis 4, Louisville 2.
Minneapolis 12, Kansas City 2.

Texas League

Shreveport 4-7, Tulsa 1-0.
San Antonio 7, Oklahoma City 6.
Dallas-Beaumont, postponed, storm.
Fort Worth-Houston, postponed, storm.

Pacific Coast

San Diego 8-0, Los Angeles 4-0 (second game a tie at midnight time limit).
Sacramento 4, San Francisco 1.
Oakland 4, Seattle 0.
Hollywood 11, Portland 7.

Southern Association

Birmingham 8, Atlanta 5.
Knoxville 5-0, Memphis 2-9.
Nashville 4-3, Little Rock 3-1.
Chattanooga-New Orleans (2) postponed.

Eastern League

Williamsport 10-1, Albany 1-8.
Elmira 5, Binghamton 2.
Wilkes-Barre 3-1, Springfield 1-8.
Hartford 12-2, Scranton 7-12.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Cardinals beat Pirates 5-3, for 10th straight but Cincinnati Reds took doubleheader from Cubs to boost National League lead to eight games.

Three Years Ago

Cleveland Indian's front office denied reports of shakeup, including replacement of Manager Steve O'Neill by Tony Lazzeri.

Five Years Ago

Lou Gehrig played 1,600th consecutive game and hit 18th homer of season as Yankees lost to Athletics.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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	A	E	S	O	P			A	R	E	S			
		P	A	G	E			O	M	A	R			

—and so they lived happily

In large part it was because they always consulted hotel, resort, and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor before they took a trip, or decided their vacation plans.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	200,000
Previous day's sales	239,690
1940 volume to date	135,829,715
1939 volume to date	131,106,092

Market Trend Indefinite In Dull Turnover

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Inconsequential gains and losses were about evenly divided in today's stock market.

The list got off to a hesitant start and zig-zagged the rest of the way. Dealings were even slower than Wednesday, with the ticker tape frequently halting for lengthy periods near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 200,000 shares, or another one of the smallest turnovers in 22 years.

Brokers still maintained that fears for the outcome of a big Anglo-German clash formed the greatest speculative handicap.

In addition, doubts remained in financial quarters as to just how hard industry would be hit by the national taxing program which is being whipped into shape by congressional committees. Business items, more favorable than otherwise, apparently were uninspiring marketwise.

Given a feeble boost occasionally were such stocks as General Motors, Chrysler, Republic Steel, Standard Oil of N. J., Santa Fe, American Can, Glenn Martin, Sperry, Sears Roebuck, and du Pont.

Backward most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, Kennecott, U. S. Rubber, Socony, Westinghouse, American Telephone, and Consolidated Edison.

Electric Bond & Share, Hazeltine, and Pennroad edged forward in the curb. Faltering were Glen Alden Coal, Humble Oil, Pantepec, and Bath Iron Works.

Bond Market Even

The bond market ambled through another quiet summer session today with dealings modest and price changes small.

Selected railway loans were a shade higher but among industrials there were fractional losses. Small gainers included Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F," Nickel Plate 4½s, and Southern Railway 4s.

Losing part of a point were Armour 4s of '55, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Continental Oil 2¾s, and National Dairy 3¾s.

Pacific Gas 3¾s edged up a bit in the utilities sector.

Climbing sharply after recent weakness were Belgian issues. The 7s of '55 jumped 10 points on sale of a single bond, and the 6½s of '49 were up 5 on transfer of four bonds.

Also improved in the foreign sector were French 7½s of '41, stamped, German 5½s of '65, Great Consolidated Electric Power of Japan 6½s, Norway 6s and Milan 6½s.

United States Governments moved unevenly, with small declines in the majority.

Carloadings Hold Relatively Steady; 9.4 P. C. Above '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 718,430 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Aug. 3.

This was a decrease of 59 cars compared with the preceding week; an increase of 61,877, or 9.4 per cent, compared with a year ago, or an increase of 134,368, or 23 per cent, compared with 1938.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Incr. or Decr. Over Last Week	Incr. or Decr. Over Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	279,133	2,111	25,419
Less-than-carlot mdse	150,286	2,210	†4,371
Coal	122,752	614	11,546
Grain and grain prods.	41,357	†5,110	†913
Livestock	9,166	†366	2,042
Forest products	36,610	539	4,677
Ore	68,519	†43	23,629
Coke	10,657	†14	3,932

†Decrease.

Corn Price Break Cancels Sharp Rise

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (AP)—Forecasts of rain and cooler weather over the mid-western corn belt, today turned prices of corn downward. After hovering idly near yesterday's closing levels most of the session, prices broke near the close to wipe out practically all of yesterday's sharp advance. A decline of a cent was noted in the September delivery.

Other grains eased in sympathy with corn and because there was no buying power to sustain values.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed with a firm undertone but with quotations not much altered after a quiet opening which saw a number of deals down to the low levels of September.

British funds were steadier and in the industrial list tobacco shares improved.

Among mining issues kaffirs regained some of their earlier losses and coppers were firmer. Oils and rubber were practically unchanged.

The invasion of British Somaliland contributed to the inertia and lower trend in prices.

Liverpool: Firmness of Egyptian cotton prompted scattered support in cotton futures today. Trade calling was a factor and prices finished at the day's best levels, 3 points higher to 1 lower.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Copper barely steady; electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley, 10.75-11.00; export, fas NY, 9.90. Tin steady; spot and nearby 52.00; forward 50.62½. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.85-90; east St. Louis 4.70. Zinc steady; east St. Louis spot and forward 6.25. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	A'g 6
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47	47	47	A'g 6
9	4⅛	Adams Ex (.15e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	18	18	18	
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	13	13	13	Jul 30
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	4	40¼	40¼	40¼	
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	3	4½	4½	4½	
1¼	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	A'g 6
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	A'g 7
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	14½	14½	14½	A'g 6
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl 1½e)	4	21¼	21	21	
12⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 5
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	151	150	151	+ ½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jul 30
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	1	6	6	6	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	64	64	64	A'g 7
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	11	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 7
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 19
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	42	42	42	+1
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	2	14	14	14	A'g 5
75	41¾	Am Airlines	4	57	56½	56½	— ⅞
12⅜	6	Am Bank Note	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅜
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅜
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
2¾	2⅛	Am Cable & R	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 7
116½	87	Am Can (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	+1½
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	176	176	176	A'g 7
33½	18	Am Car & Fdy	1	24	24	24	+ ⅛
51¾	34	Am Car pf	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	A'g 7
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jul 25
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	118¾	118¾	118¾	A'g 5
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 31
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 7
6⅝	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 6
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	2	14¼	14	14	— ¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	A'g 7
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	6	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅜
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
38⅜	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Jul 19
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	3	54⅛	53¾	53¾	— ⅜
37⅜	15⅝	Am Ice	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
45	30	Am Inv Ill(1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	A'g 7
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	5	13	12¾	13	— ¼
63	38	Am Loco pf (.8k)	1	52½	52½	52½	A'g 7
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	3	12	11½	11½	A'g 7
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 5
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	1	14¾	14⅜	14¾	A'g 7
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90½	90⅛	90⅛	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (3⅜k)	1	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅝
54	28¼	APL$5pf 2.81¼k)	2	42½	42½	42½	— ¾
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
70	48¼	Am R M pf(4½)	1	62½	62½	62½	—2⅝
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	1	8½	8½	8½	A'g 7
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	7	7	7	A'g 6
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	3	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	134¾	134½	134¾	A'g 5
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56	56	56	A'g 7
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (¾e)	2	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ¼
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	8	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¾
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13½	13½	13½	A'g 6
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	A'g 1
93	73½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅝
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¾
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	6	161¾	161½	161¾	+ ⅛
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	76	75⅝	76	A'g 7
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	5	77¾	77⅜	77⅝	A'g 7
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	144½	144½	144½	A'g 7
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
101½	83½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	
12	6	Am Woolen	10	9	8⅞	8⅞	A'g 7
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	A'g 6
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	
45½	35	AmZinc ppf 3¾k	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (.3€e)	16	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	— ¼
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	25	25	25	A'g 3
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	9	8¾	8¾	A'g 1
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 2
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	2	26	26	26	—1½
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf 7)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 31
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	16	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill pr pf	2	40	39¾	39¾	A'g 6
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	1	30	30	30	— ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	8	8	8	A'g 7
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 7
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	5½	5½	5½	A'g 7
80	68½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 18
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	2	67	64¾	67	A'g 1
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	35	35	35	A'g 7
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	15	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	49	49	49	A'g 7
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	12	11¼	11	11	— ¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 5
22½	9¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 22
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	A'g 6
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	A'g 3
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	1	62¾	62½	62½	A'g 2
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5½	5⅜	5½	A'g 6
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2⅛	2	2	A'g 7
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	12	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 6
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	8½	8½	8½	
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 5
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	A'g 7
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	A'g 6
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	A'g 5
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 6
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix A (¾e)	*7	29⅞	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	2	19	19	19	A'g 7
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 2
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	A'g 6
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	*9	78	77½	77⅝	— ½
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	119½	119½	119½	A'g 6
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	A'g 7
22½	15	Black & Dk (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 7
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	*2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 2
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	A'g 6
24½	17	Borden Co (.90e)	11	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
25⅛	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	12	16½	16⅜	16½	
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 12
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	34⅜	34½	34½	A'g 7
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	2	9	9	9	
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	3	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33	33	33	Jul 19
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 1
37⅜	11½	Bkly & Q Trans	12	33¾	33¼	33¼	
24⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	35	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ¼
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf		114⅝	114½	114⅝	A'g 6
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	2	17	17	17	A'g 7
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	1	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅜
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
33½	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	1	27	27	27	A'g 7
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	27⅛	27½	27⅛	A'g 3
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	A'g 7
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 6
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 6
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1⅜)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	A'g 2
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	15	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	A'g 3
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¾

C

16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	3	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	A'g 7
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	2	12½	12¼	12¼	A'g 7
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	3	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	11	3⅛	3	3	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	33½	33½	33½	
6	5½	Capital Ad A	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 6
32¾	22½	Carpent (1¾e)	1	28	28	28	A'g 6
3½	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 6
75	39½	Case (JI) Co	4	52	50½	52	+2
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	46	46	46	
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	5	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ¼
12½	5	Celotex Corp	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
26¼	17½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	A'g 7
33⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	2	2	2	A'g 7
57⅜	21¾	Cent RR NJ	3	3	3	3	Jul 23
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 7
6	3	Century Rib M	1	3	3	3	A'g 7
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
33⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	A'g 7
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	A'g 5
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 6
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 11
47⅜	31¼	Ches Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 7
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25

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⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 5
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 7
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 6
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	A'g 6
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 6
26⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	29	29	29	A'g 6
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 7
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¼	¼	¼	Jul 23
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 5
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	2½	Childs Co	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	A'g 7
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	18	73¾	73	73½	+ ½
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	A'g 7
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	1	32½	32½	32½	
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	3	32½	32	32	—1
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	1	27¾	27½	27½	
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	3	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
131	99½	Coca-Cola(2¼e)	1	105	105	105	+1
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	+1
20	10½	Colgate P (½)	9	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	A'g 6
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	A'g 5
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15	15	15	A'g 7
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	A'g 7
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	18	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	80	80	80	—1½
8½	3½	Colum Pict	4	4½	4¼	4¼	A'g 2
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	A'g 6
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	3	79⅝	79⅛	79⅝	+ ⅛
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	3	31	30¾	30⅞	+ ¼
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	A'g 6
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	39	39	39	
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	103	103	103	A'g 2
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	15	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	3	60½	60½	60½	
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	17	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3	3	3	A'g 2
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	3	16	15¼	16	+ ½
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 7
12½	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12	12	12	
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	2	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅞
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (3¾e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
26⅞	23¼	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	29	29	29	A'g 6
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 7
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¼	¼	¼	Jul 23
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 5
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	2½	Childs Co	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	A'g 7
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	18	73¾	73	73½	+ ½
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	A'g 7
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	1	32½	32½	32½	
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	3	32½	32	32	—1
41½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	3	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	3	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
131	99½	Coca-Cola(2¼e)	1	105	105	105	+1
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	+1
20	10½	Colgate P (½)	9	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	A'g 6
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	A'g 5

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	3¼s '45-43	108.12	108.12	108.12
1	3¼s '46-44	109.10	109.10	109.10
3	3½s '49-46	111.2	111.2	111.2
4	2½s '52-50	105.12	105.12	105.12
5	3s '55-51	110.9	110.9	110.9
4	2¼s '53-51	103.6	103.5	103.5
35	2¼s '58-54	102.14	102.12	102.12
1	2¾s '60-55	107.25	107.25	107.25
5	2¾s '63-58	106.10	106.10	106.10
1	2¾s '65-60	106.11	106.11	106.11

New York City Bond

74	3s '80	96¼	96	96⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	Alleghany cv 5s '44	86	85⅞	86
3	Alleghany 5s '50 st	44¾	44½	44½
4	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109	109	109
7	AmIGChem 5½s '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Am Int 5½s '49	99	99	99
13	Am T&T 5½s '43	106	106	106
1	Am T&T 3¼s '66	108½	108½	108½
33	Am T&T 3¼s '61	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
12	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103½	103¼	103½
4	Arm Del 4s '57	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
15	Arm Del 4s '55	102¼	102	102
12	AT&SF 4s '95	105⅞	105¾	105¾
3	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	85¾	85¾	85¾
1	AT&SF 4½s '48	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	AT&SF 4½s CtA '62	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10	A C Line 1st 4s '52	69¼	69¼	69¼
70	Atl Gu 4s '59	70	70	70
7	B&O 1st mtg '48 st	67½	67⅜	67⅜
23	B&O '95 st A	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝
1	B&O '95 st C	32¾	32¾	32¾
5	B&O '96 st F	29	28¾	28¾
13	B&O cv '60 st	12½	12¾	12¾
18	B&O 4s '48	67½	67	67
1	B&O T C 4s '59	54	54	54
1	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	114	114	114
16	Beth Stl 3½s '52	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
2	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	105½	105½	105½
4	Beth Stl 3¼s '65	105	105	105
2	Beth Stl 3½s '52 cld	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
9	Beth Stl 3s '60	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1	Boston&Me 5s '67	74	73½	73½
11	Bost & Me 4s '60	72½	71⅝	72
1	Bost&Me 4¾s '61	72½	72½	72½
28	Bost&Me 4½s '70	21½	20¾	21
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	95	95	95
7	Bush Term 4s '52	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
5	Can Nor 6½s '46	98¼	97⅞	98¼
2	Can Pac 4½s '46	66¾	66¾	66¾
10	Can Pac 4s perp	50½	50	50
4	Cen Foundry 5s '41	90	90	90
1	Cen of Ga 5s '45	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	25¼	25¼	25¼
3	Cen New Eng 4s '61	49½	49½	49½
1	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	106½	106½	106½
3	Cen R R N J 5s '87	14½	14½	14½
8	C & O 3½s '96 D	100⅛	100	100⅛
1	C & O rfg 3½s '96E	100	100	100
3	C & O rfg 3½s '63F	107	107	107
1	C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	85¾	85¾	85¾
5	C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	94½	94½	94½
32	Chic Gt W 4½s '59	27½	27¼	27⅝
4	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	CMSP & P aj5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
2	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2	2	2
3	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	7¾	7½	7⅞
2	Chi&NW 4s '87	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
3	Chi Ry 5s '27	44½	44½	44½
2	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
7	CRI&F rfg 4s '34 ct	4⅞	4½	4⅞
2	Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105	105	105
4	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108½	108½	108½
4	Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	100½	100½	100½
2	Cin Gas&El 3¼s '66	108	108	108
1	Cin Leb&N 4s '42	105	105	105
2	CCC&StL 4½s '77	49¾	49½	49¾
1	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	78¾	78¾	78¾
2	ClevUnTerm 4½s '77 C	64½	64½	64½
2	Col&So 4½s '80	26¼	26¼	26¼
1	ColnbiaG 5s '52 Ap	104½	104½	104½
4	ColmbiaG 5s '52 May	104¾	104¾	104¾
31	Colmbia G 4s 1961	105	104⅝	104⅝
1	Conn&Pass R 4s '43	92	92	92
6	Con Edis 3½s '58	108½	108½	108½
11	Con Edis 3½s '58	106	105⅞	106
5	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	108	108	108
1	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	107½	107½	107½
16	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	106⅜	106¼	106¼
7	Crane Co 3½s '51	104	104	104
3	Crown Cork 4½s '48	103½	103¼	103½
4	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104¾	104½	104¾
3	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	16¾	16¾	16¾
5	Dayton P & L 3s '70	104½	104½	104½
9	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	49¼	49	49¼
3	Det T Tun 4½s '61	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
17	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107⅝	107¼	107½
15	Erie rfg 5s '67	113¾	113⅝	113¾
1	Erie 1st 4s '96	63	63	63
23	Erie gen lien 4s '96	25½	24⅞	25⅛
1	Erie & Jer 6s '55	63½	63½	63½
1	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104½	104½	104½
2	Gas&El Bergen 5s '49	122¾	122¾	122¾
5	Gen Cable 5½s '47	105	105	105
8	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	72½	72	72½
2	Gt Nor 5s '73	96¼	96¼	96¼
2	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	87	87	87
2	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	86¾	86¾	86¾
7	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102½	102¼	102½
1	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	77½	77½	77½
3	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Gulf St Util 3½s '69	110¾	110¾	110¾
21	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	47	46½	46½
9	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12½	12¼	12¼
11	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	111½	111½	111½
5	Ill Cen 4s '53	41¼	41¼	41¼
2	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
5	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	39½	39	39
1	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	45½	45½	45½
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	41½	41½	41½
62	Interb R Tr 7s '32	77½	77½	77½
3	Interb R Tr 6s '32	33¼	33¼	33¼
2	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
3	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	84	84	84
4	Int Paper 6s '55	102½	102	102
1	Int Paper 5s '47	103	103	103
1	Int T&T 4½s '52	27	27	27
24	Int T&T 5s '55	30	30	30
2	Jones&Laugh 4¼s '61	98½	98¼	98¼
11	KC South 5s '50	66	65¾	65¾
3	Kcf South 3s '50	62½	62½	62½
4	KC Term 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
3	Kresge Found 3s 50'	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Lac-Gas 5½s '60 D	49	49	49
7	Lac Gas 5s '42	85	84½	85
1	Lh Val Coal 6s 43 st	60	60	60
2	Leh Val NY 4½s '40asd	42	42	42
2	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
11	Leh Val 4½s 2003	17¾	17¼	17¼
6	Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	17¾	17⅜	17½
1	Leh Val 4s 2003	16¼	16¼	16¼
14	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16½	16¼	16½
1	Leh Val T 5s '41 asd	47½	47½	47½
2	Libby McN & L 4s '55	102	102	102
7	Liggett & M 7s '44	124½	124½	124½
1	Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	108	108	108
2	Long Dock 3¾s '50	92¼	92¼	92¼
2	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	92½	92½	92½
2	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82¼	82¼	82¼
1	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103	103	103
3	Louis & N 4s B '60	105	105	105
2	Louis & N 1st 4s2003	86½	86½	86½
16	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83	82¾	83
3	McKess&Rob 5½s '50	96¼	96	96
5	Maad Corp 4½s '55	105½	105½	105½
3	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
5	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	4½	4½	4½
13	M-K-T 4½s '78	13	13	13
2	Mo Pac 5s '57 F	15½	15½	15½
1	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	15½	15½	15½
7	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	Mob & O 4½s '77	33½	33½	33½
2	Mob & O 4½s '77 ct	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
3	MonWPa PubSv4¼s'60	110	110	110
1	MonWPa Sv6s '65	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
6	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101¼	101	101¼
2	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	32	32	32
4	Mor&Essex3½s2000	39½	39½	39½
3	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Nat Distill 3½s '49	104¼	104	104¼
1	Natl Steel 3s '65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Natl Supply 3¾s '54	104	104	104
1	N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	105	105	105
2	NY & Putnam 4s '93	49½	49½	49½
57	NYC rfg 5s 2013	57	56⅞	56⅞
17	NYC 4½s '42 ctf	51¾	51¼	51½
11	NYC&HR 3½s '97	79¼	79¼	79¼
1	NYC&HR 3½s '97 reg	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
7	NYCh&StL 6s '41	81¼	81	81
12	NY Ch & St L 4½s '78	55¼	55	55¼
12	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	85	85	85
4	NY Edis 3¼s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	NY Edis 3¼s '66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1	NY,NH&H 4½s '67	16½	16½	16½
9	NY Steam 3½s '63	106	106	106
1	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	11	11	11
1	Norf Sou 5s '61A	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1	Nor Am Co 4s '59	107	107	107
43	Nor Pac 6s 2047	60½	60¼	60¼
4	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	53	53	53
6	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	53	52¾	53
7	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48½	48¼	48½
33	Nor Pac 3s 2047	44	43½	43½
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109	108¾	109
4	Oklahoma G&E3¾s'66	109	109	109
3	Ore Sh Lin grd 5s '46	116½	116½	116½
5	Or-W RR&N 4s '61	105⅜	105	105
1	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2	Para Bway 3s'55 ct	46	46	46
1	Para Plot cv 3½s '47	86¼	86¼	86¼
1	Parmelee T 6s '44	41	41	41
1	Pen Co 4s '63	103¼	103¼	103¼
11	Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	170½	107¾	107¼
1	Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	101	101	101
2	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	118	118	118
8	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103¾	103¾	103⅝
16	Pen RR 4½ deb '70	90½	90¼	90½
4	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	97	97	97
1	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	97½	97½	97½
3	Pen RR 3¾s '70	90	90	90
1	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	71	71	71
5	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40ct	70¾	70⅝	70¾
3	Pere Marq 5s '56	65	65	65
1	Pere Marq 4½s '80	59	59	59
1	PhiBal&W 4½s '81D	106½	106½	106½
1	Phila Co 5s '67	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3	Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	14⅛	14	14
3	PCC & StL 4s H '60	110	110	110
1	Pitt&Wva 4½s '60C	53¾	53¾	53¾
1	Pitts Coal R 4½s '60	70	69½	69½
2	Port RiATob 6s '42 stct	90¾	90¾	90¾
1	PubSvc No Ill 3½s'68	109½	109½	109½
24	Republic Steel 4½s '61	98¾	98	98¾
12	Republic Steel 4½s '56	98½	98¾	98½
1	Revere Cop&Br 4½s '56	102½	102½	102½
6	Roch G&E 3¼s '69	107½	107½	107½
2	StLIM&S 4sR&G '33	59¼	59¼	59¼
30	StLSF 5s '50 ct	9¼	9	9
7	St L S F 4½s '78	83¼	83¼	83¼
2	St L SW 5s 32	14	14	14
7	St L SW 4s '89	63	63	63
3	SA&A Pass 4s '43	65	65	65
24	San Diego G&E 4s '65	109¼	109	109½
3	Seabd A L cn 6s '45	4	3½	4
2	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1	Sea A L 4s '50 st	8½	8½	8½
15	Sea AL rfg 4s '59	2¾	2¾	2¾
14	Shell Un 2½s '54	97	96⅞	97
1	Silesian-Am 7s '41	35	35	35
1	Skelly Oil 3s '50	105	104⅞	105
16	So Pac 3½s '68	52½	52	52⅛
17	So Pac 4½s '69	39¾	39⅛	39¾
9	Sou Pac 4½s '81	39¾	39¾	39¾
7	So Pac 4½s Ore'77	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
5	South Ry gen 4s '56	54½	54½	54½
1	Studebaker cv 6s '45	98	98	98
1	Texark&FtSm 5½s'50	87¼	87¼	87¼
7	Tex Corp 3s '59	105½	105½	105½
1	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	68	68	68
10	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	67½	67½	67½
2	Third Ave aj 5s '60	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
2	Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	87	87	87
3	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107⅜	107½	107⅜
3	Union Oil Cal 4s '42	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Union Oil Cal 3s '59	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
1	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¼	113¼	113¼
7	Un Pac 3½s '90	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Un Pac 3½s '70	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2	Unit Drug 5s '53	82½	82½	82½
1	U S Steel 1.50s '45	100½	100½	100½
2	U S Steel1.625s '45	100½	100½	100½
2	U S Steel 2.20s '50	101	101	101
9	Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	101½	101⅜	101½
3	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3	Walworth 4s 55	67¼	67¼	67¼
6	Warren Bros 6s 41	35	35	35
1	Westn Md 5½s 77A	90	90	90
3	Westn Md 4s 52	84	84	84
2	Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	12	12	12
4	Western Un 5s 51	64½	64½	64½
12	Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	102¼	102	102¼
10	Wilson & Co 4s 55	105¾	105½	105¾
3	Wis Cen 4s 49	23	23	23
5	YoungstS&T 4s 61	105½	105½	105½

Foreign Bonds

2	Antioquia 7s 45A	11	11	11
1	Antioquia 7s 45 C	11	11	11
3	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝
14	Argentine 4½s 71	63⅜	63	63
7	Australia 4½s 56	42½	42½	42½
1	Belgium 7s 55	55	55	55
4	Belgium 6½s 49	55	55	55
2	Brazil 6½s '26-'57	11¾	11¾	11¾
3	Brazil 6½s '27-'57	11½	11½	11½
21	Buen A 4¾s 77	46	46	46
5	Buen A 24⅞s Apr '76	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
7	Canada 5s '52	91	91	91
1	Chile MtgBk6s '62asd	10	10	10
24	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	25	25	25
1	Colomb Mt Bk 7s '47	20¼	20¼	20¼
1	Cordoba Pv 7s '42	71	71	71
8	Denmark 6s '42	37¾	37⅝	37⅝
1	Denmark 5½s '55	32½	32½	32½
2	Denmark 4½s '62	29	29	29
1	Dom 5½s '42	70	70	70
1	Dom 2nd 5½s '69 ext	72	72	72
1	Dom 2nd 5½s '40	70	70	70
10	French 7½s '41	51	51	51
1	GerGov 5½s '65	16¼	16¼	16¼
1	GtConElPJap6½s '50	79	79	79
2	Hungary 4½s '79 ext	28¼	28¼	28¼
1	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	29½	29½	29½
3	Italy 7s 1951	48½	48½	48½
1	Japan 6½s '54	84	84	84
5	Lombard El 7s '52	36	36	36
5	Medellin Mun 6½s '54	9⅞	9¾	9¾
11	Milan City 6½s '52	31	30½	30¾
1	N Sou Wales 5s '57	56	56	56
1	N Sou Wales 5s '58	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
1	Norway 6s '44	47½	47½	47½
1	Orient Dev 6s '53	55¾	55¾	55¾
1	Pernambuco 7s '47	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
2	Rome 6½s '52	33	33	33
2	Sao Paul Cit 8s '52	10¾	10¾	10¾
8	Sao Paulo St 8s '50	12½	12½	12½
45	Sao Paulo St 7s 40	39¼	36½	39
1	Sao Paulo St 6s 568	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
5	Taiwan El P 5½s '71	52	52	52
6	Tokyo El L 6s '53	57	56¾	57
3	Ujigawa El P 7s '45	99½	99	99½
2	Venet Pr M Bk 7s '52	25½	25½	25½

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 1,-820,000; previous day, 3,521,100; week ago, 3,752,600; year ago, 4,769,700; two years ago, 4,899,700; Jan. 1 to date, 963,975,200; year ago, 997,198,925; two years ago, 1,-095,919,905.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2d Inc	10.00	10.64
Affiliated F Inc	2.38	2.60
Amerex Hold	13.375	14.875
Am Business Shrs	2.73	3.02
Am Ins Stock	3.00	3.50
Boston Fund	13.02	14.00
British Type Inv	.14	.29
Broad St Inv	20.04	21.66
Bullock Fund	11.25	12.25
Can Inv Fund	2.45	3.25
Century Shrs Tr	22.84	24.56
Chain St Inv	15.77	16.78
Dividend Shrs	.99	1.09
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	.16.17	17.37
Eaton & Howard Fd F	9.94	10.68
Equity Corp $3 pf	19.50	20.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	15.45	16.63
Fund Investors Inc	14.33	15.58
Gen Capital	24.83	26.74
Gen Investors Tr	4.40	4.79
Incorp Investors Tr	12.86	13.83
Inst Sec. Bank	.95	1.05
Inst Sec: Insur	1.15	1.27
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	20.20	20.20
Maryland Fund	3.60	4.70
Mass Invest Tr	17.25	18.55
Mutual Invest	8.81	9.65
Nation Wide Voting	1.00	1.14
New England Fund	10.10	10.89
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.75	17.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.32	.37
Putnam Fund	12.13	12.97
Quarterly Income Shrs	6.20	7.00
Railway & Light Sec	5.75	7.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	77.07	78.63
Repub Invest Fund	2.90	3.27
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	.75	1.50
Spencer Trask Fund	13.38	14.20
Stand Util Inc	.27	.33
State Street Invest	58.25	61.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.68	.53
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.70	.78
Wellington Fund	12.41	13.65
World Investment Tr	3.09	3.42

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	3.875	4.625
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.40	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.18	....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.33	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.60	....
Diversified Tr C	3.15	....
Diversified Tr D	5.05	5.70
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.50	4.00
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.24	4.98
Nation Wide Sec	3.21	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	45.75	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.93	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.45	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.40	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.00	....
Repres Tr Shrs	8.64	9.14
Super of Am Tr AA	2.20	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	18.375	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.98	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	8.75	1.50
First Boston Corp	14.875	16.375
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price	Common Stocks	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	25.84	28.40	S-1	22.07	24.20
B-2	20.00	21.93	S-2	11.17	12.32
B-3	12.53	13.81	S-3	7.33	8.13
B-4	6.39	7.03	S-4	2.92	3.30

Preferred Stocks

K-1	13.18	14.49	K-2	7.93	8.77

N. E. Public Utilities

Stocks Div	Bid	Asked
Bang H pf (7)	20⅞	22⅞
Do 7 pf (7)	133	..
Do 6 pf (6)	108	..
Brock Gas (.40)	6	7½
CMP 6 pf (6)	100	104
Do 7 pf (7)	107	111
Cen VPS pf (6)	102	..
Eastern Util (2)	27½	29½
No conv	3⅝	3¾
Fall R G (1.80)	22	24½
Fitch G&F (2¾)	46¼	..
Gt Mt Pw pf (6)	74	78
Mtfd E (2½a)	66¼	69¼
Mass Util E (1¾a)	44	..
Havrhl Gas (.80)	11½	13½
Hol W P (.80)	14	16½
Lawr G & E (3)	43¼	..
Lowell El (3.60)	51	..
Lynn G&E (5)	84	88
Mass P&L pf (2)	22	24
Mass U pf (2½)	31¾	34¼
N E G & E pg (2½n)	31¼	34¼
N E Pow Assn	8½	10½
N E Pub Ser	¼	¾
Do 7% pr (2¾n)	66	69
Do 7% plain z	10½	12½
Do 6% plain	9	11½
N B Lag pf (3)	49¾	52¾
Newpt Elec (2)	27½	..
Prov Gas (.60)	8⅞	10⅜
PS NH $6 pf (6)	105	..
R I P Ser pf (2)	32½	34⅝
Rkld L&P (.60)	10⅜	11⅞
Spgfld Gas (1.20)	14½	16
TwSt G&E pf (7)	105½	..
West Mass (2)	32	34½

(a) Paid or payable in 1940. (b) Paid or payable in 1939. (n) Paid in 1940 on arrears.

Boston Stocks

Aug. 8

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Close	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	81	81	81	81¼	
.)	Bos Edison	36½	35¾	35⅞	36	
1.00	Bos Elevated	43	42½	42½	43	
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	18½	18	18	18½	
	Copper Range	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	East Gas&F pf	20	20	20	20¼	
1.12½	East Gs&F pr pf	48½	48½	48½	48½	
	Eastern SS	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	3¼	
	Maine Cent pf	17	17	17	17	
	Mergenthaler	14¼	14¼	14¼	14	
	Narr Rac A	57a	57a	57a	58	
1.75a	N E Tel & Tel	116	116	116	116	
	North Butte	40c	40c	40c	40c	
.40	Shawmut Assoc	9	9	9	9⅛	
.80a	Torrington	26¾	26½	26½	26¾	
2.50	Unit Shoe M	62½	62	62	62¾	
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	43½	43½	43½	44	

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Am. Water Works Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—American Water Works & Electric Co. and subsidiaries earned net income in the 6 months ended June 30 of $2,183,587, equal to 67 cents a common share, compared with $1,019,-252 or 18 cents on common, in the comparable 1939 period.

Cotton Crop Forecast As Of August 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department forecast this year's cotton crop as 11,429,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, based on August 1 crop conditions.

Production was 11,817,000 bales last year and averaged 13,547,000 bales in the 10 years 1929-38.

The forecast was based on the area in cultivation July 1, less the 10-year average abandonment from natural causes making 24,-616,000 acres for harvest, and on the condition of the crop on Aug. 1.

The condition was 72 per cent of a normal, compared with 74 a year ago, and 71, the 10-year average. The harvested acreage was 23,-928,000 last year, and the ten-year average was 31,235,000 acres.

The indicated yield of lint cotton per acre is 222.3 pounds, compared with 237.9 pounds last year, and 198.1 pounds, the ten-year average.

Ginnings from this year's crop to August 1 were reported by the census bureau to have totaled 31,-966 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, comp

Commerce and Finance

Britain Opens Export Drive to Get Armament Dollars

Business and Industry

July Business Up Moderately, Says Hopkins

WASHINGTON (AP) — Business continued to improve in July, Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins said today, but he described the gain as "moderate, compared with the sharp rise in June."

The general situation, he said, "is well supported at this time by a large volume of unfilled orders and active consumer purchasing."

"Although inventories are not much below the peak to which they were pushed in March by last fall's buying wave," he added, "there is no further accumulation of any significance taking place in total holdings at this time."

Failure of commodity and security prices to respond to the increased volume of trade was traced by Hopkins to the "international political and military situation." He reported a downward trend in prices of "sensitive commodities."

But the status of prices is not due to "any fundamental weakness in domestic economic conditions," he said, "and is no sign that business recovery is running out."

"Any expansion of employment and income resulting from the national defense program will push per capita consumption to new record levels," Mr. Hopkins observed.

Industrial production was reported to be higher in July than in June, "allowing for seasonal adjustments, although there was a leveling off of manufacturing volumes during the month."

"The continuing impetus to the current upward movement in production is to be found in the three-month rise in steel ingot production," Mr. Hopkins said, noting that "the month closed with production above 90 per cent of capacity for the highest rate since mid-December, 1939."

"Of the durable manufactures," he said, "automobile production alone turned downward in July, in consequence of the early closing of the model year. Production for the new model year is estimated at about 4.2 million vehicles against 3.4 million of the 1939 models, for a favorable comparison with 1929 and 1937. . . . Prospects are that 1941 cars will be introduced in the near future and protection gradually accelerated after August."

Two-Volume Bill Prepared by U. S. Against Hopson

NEW YORK (AP)—The government has charged that rotund little Howard C. Hopson, accused of illicitly milking $20,000,000 from the billion-dollar Associated Gas and Electric System, used corporate funds indirectly to pay for a $1 license for his brother-in-law's dog.

"The system paid directly for the rent of Mr. Hopson's hotel apartment, the salary of his personal chauffeur . . . the expenses of trips to Florida, his personal telephone bills, and advanced cash for his personal expenses," Special Assistant U. S. Attorney General Hugh Fulton declared.

Mr. Fulton's statement was made as he filed a two-volume bill of particulars charging the former utility magnate and two associates, indicted with him May 9 on charges of mail fraud and conspiracy, with having mode 200 false statements in Associated Gas & Electric Company litigation in recent years.

Asserting the 58-year-old utilities executive was "not satisfied with having defrauded the purchasers of securities and with the profits made by his service companies, the prosecutor added:

"Hopson resorted to the pettiness of padding bills which were paid directly or indirectly by companies within the Associated System.

"Other items, paid indirectly through various companies, included bills for food, groceries, cigars, liquors, linens, theater tickets, hardware, gardening implements, fertilizers for Mr. Hopson's lawn, motor robes, medicine, cameras and radios."

Mr. Hopson's co-defendants are Charles M. Travis and Garrett A. Brownback, lawyers. They are scheduled to go on trial Sept. 3.

During the post-war boom Hopson ran a few thousand dollars into control of $1,000,000,000 through a series of pyramided holding companies, each controlling by a relatively small investment the larger assets of subordinate companies.

Stockholders repeatedly charged that Mr. Hopson was "syphoning" the profits ofthe lower companies up into the top company and his pocket. The Government has been investigating him since 1933. In 1935, he resigned his offices, retaining investments.

Last January the government ruled that the subordinate companies were not in position to pay dividends to the upper companies and, with the flow of profits thus cut off, the top controlling unit went into technical bankruptcy.

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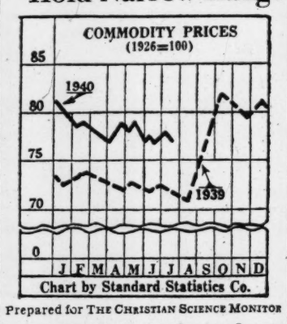
Commodity Prices Hold Narrow Range



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commodity price changes have moved within a narrow range for the past five months. As may be noted on the chart the current index is only a trifle above the 1940 low of the first part of April.

Eastman Kodak Co. Net for Six Months Equals $3.63 Share

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—The Eastman Kodak Co. reported net profit of the company and its subsidiaries in the Americas for the six periods ended June 15 was $9,179,170, equivalent to $3.63 a share of common stock after deducting preferred dividends.

The company consolidated only the accounts of wholly-owned subsidiaries in the Western Hemisphere and did not include the profits of companies and branches elsewhere, "although all known losses of such companies and branches have been deducted in arriving at net earnings."

For the comparable six periods of last year the company included earnings of all wholly owned subsidiary companies and branches to show a net profit of $8,688,870, equal to $3.43 per share of common stock.

Directors said their information was that premises and stocks of subsidiaries in war zones are intact and undamaged, but "it is still too early to appraise the ultimate effects of the war on the company."

Canada Produces Record Amount Of Gold During 1939

OTTAWA (AP)—Quantity and value of gold produced during 1939 were the greatest in the history of the Canadian mining industry, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said.

Production of new gold from all primary sources totaled 5,094,379 fine troy ounces, compared with 4,725,117 the previous year. Gross value of output was $184,115,951, an increase of 10.8 per cent from 1938.

Ontario mines contributed 3,086,076 fine ounces, Quebec 953,377, British Columbia 626,970 and Manitoba 180,875. Lesser quantities were recovered in the Yukon, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, the northwest territories and Alberta.

According to preliminary statistics of world production, Canada probably ranked second or third as a gold producing country, being exceeded only by the Union of South Africa and possibly Russia.

Americas Start Consideration Economy Plans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American republics have started formal consideration of methods to relieve and develop the economy of this hemisphere under the broad program adopted at the Havana Conference of Foreign Ministers.

The Inter-American Financial and Economic Committee, composed of representatives of 21 nations, set aside its weekly meeting to a detailed study of the measures approved at Havana and steps necessary to carry them out.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State and Committee Chairman, said that it would canvass the field of existing and prospective economic problems growing out of the European war and the application of proposed remedies.

Heading the list was the mounting surplus of commodities of some Latin American countries to which former European markets have been closed by the war.

Spearhead of the United States attack on this is the administration bill before Congress to increase the lending power of the export-import bank by $500,000,000.

Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, testifying in support of the bill before the House Banking Committee, said the potential benefits of loans to South and Central American countries justified the risk of losses from revolutions or debt renunciations.

"We can afford to lose the money better than we can afford not to take the risk," he said.

Secretary of State Hull called the measure essential to economic defense of the hemisphere.

Representative Crawford (R) of Michigan, told the House Committee he understood that Milo Perkins, President of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, had been sent to Havana to negotiate the loans with countries which would promise to back the resolution barring transfers of title of European possessions in this hemisphere.

Mr. Perkins told reporters that Mr. Crawford's statement was absurd. He said he attended the conference to discuss with agricultural officials their methods of disposing of farm surpluses.

Looking beyond the immediate surplus emergency to further trade dislocations resulting from the war, the Havana Conference instructed the Inter - American Committee to develop long-range plans to protect and strengthen continental economy.

These included development of commodity arrangements among the American countries to assure "equitable terms of trade for both producers and consumers," and credit or other measures of assistance which might be necessary in the fields of economics, finance, money and foreign exchange.

In adopting this program at Havana, Secretary Hull said the American nations envisioned the possibility that after the war many European markets might be in the hands of governments "which regard international commerce as an instrument of domination."

Japan Presses Reorganization In China With New Controls

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—Japan's uniformed soldiers are everywhere to be seen around Peiping, at work or at play. But they are only the visible signs of a domination far more fundamental than mere military factors although it is their presence which makes the other domination possible. Behind the shield of their guns is developing a structure of economic control which overshadows anything of the sort ever seen before in China. By the success or failure of this economic domination, Japan's whole program must rise or fall.

In this matter of economic effort, North China seems to stand more or less midway between Manchuria and Central China in every respect—starting with the geographic fact, and continuing with the stage of progress achieved. It is emphasized by the Japanese, however, that all of China falls into a different category from what has been done in Manchukuo. Japanese flocked into every sort of position in Manchukuo; in China, the job is different and bigger, so that the idea is to use fewer Japanese and consider them as advisors rather than as actual participants. This theory works out better in the political than in the economic sphere where it still seems that the Japanese run the show in spite of all talk of joint Sino-Japanese effort.

It is by no means easy to get at the full facts even of the theoretical structure of the economic machine Japan is building to deal with every phase of occupied China's economic existence. It appears that the real start of this phase of effort was the opening on March 26, 1938, of a "Sino-Japanese Economic Conference" in Peiping. Wang Keh-min was chairman and Japan's former Education Minister Hirao was vice-chairman. The idea was to formulate a basic policy.

Agricultural Policy

This was laid down with the following points, among others: First, the general advancement of Sino-Japanese friendly relations along agricultural lines, as the basic industry is farming. Mainly the initial effort was to be the increase of cotton production for Japanese industries, China receiving manufactured goods in return. Next there was to be development of a number of specific activities including water conservancy, telephones and telegraphs, harbors, finance and mining.

A development company was organized with a capitalization of 350 million yen. It was to subsidize such enterprises as mining, the liquification of coal, salt production and so on, capital being contributed by both countries while efforts were to be made to induce investments by other countries and to expand foreign trade. The economic bloc of Japan, Manchukuo and North China was to be consolidated.

From these beginnings has sprung such a myriad of activities as to bewilder the casual inquirer. The liveliest spot in town, aside from military headquarters and perhaps the Koa In or North China Affairs Board (said to be a sort of agent of the Japanese army and a policy-forming organization designed to promote economic development) is the North China Development Company on Legation Street beside the National City Bank. From this as a kind of holding company springs out every conceivable sort of enterprise, as with the similar Central China today farther south. Imposingly entitled the "Kitashina Kaihatsu Kabushiki Kaisha," this organization has its head office in Tokyo and its officers include the Messrs. Okinori Kaya (president), Tsunetaka Komuchi (vice president) and Tsuneo Yamanishi (likewise vice president). If it isn't a strictly "Made In Japan" affair then appearances are certainly deceptive.

As to the work of the companies organized under the general plan for "Sino-Japanese collaboration," it appears that they are almost too numerous to mention—at least in English. There is some printed matter available about them in Japanese but thus far the publicity activities have not been such as to inform, instruct or attract foreigners to any great extent. The testimony of most foreigners who have tried to have dealings with them is bitter and even less printable than the Japanese publicity matter. They utilize in general confiscated Chinese plant, and Japanese brains and energy. Just where, if at all, others are to come in is by no means clear.

Profit and Loss

It seems to be axiomatic that while any army of occupation remains in an overrun area, sound statistics as to profit and loss are difficult to impossible to obtain. The writer obtained from one official foreign source, apparently reliable, an estimate that the gains from China average not more than one-quarter the cost of maintaining the Japanese troops. On the other hand those troops have in some respects, as in connection with various goods and industrial rackets around Shanghai and the recently terminated barrier rackets around the Tientsin British Concession, undoubtedly made considerable personal profits—which did not go toward covering the cost of their maintenance, however.

The terrific complexity of calculating any sort of balance sheet may be seen in the experience of the monopoly purchasing organizations. Cotton from North China was wanted, so these went out and bought it in a non-competitive market maintained by the army in the background. That produced cheap cotton initially, but killed production in considerable degree because the farmers were not happy over sales at too-low levels. Obviously such things will take some working-out, to put the matter mildly.

Job-Hungry Japanese

Where it has been possible to take over an elaborate physical plant, as in the case of the railways, it ought to be profitable to operate in spite of the necessity for replacements and repairs. The North China Railway Company, organized April 17 of last year, advertises itself as "not solely a money making concern" but rather one which "will help to knit the peoples of Japan, Chosen (Korea), Manchukuo and China into one compact whole"—but still it must be said that a railway delivered free is a fair buy. It has a 300,000,000-yen capital, however, subscribed 150 million by the North China Development Company, 120 million by the South Manchuria Railway, and 30 million by the Provisional Government of North China. It employs 100,000 persons including plenty of Japanese, it has 6,000 kilometers of lines, and it also handles water navigation and bus transport.

Consider all the other things to be done—mining, harbor development, civil aviation (quite a hobby with the military), highway building, banking, to name but a scattered few—and it may be seen why occupied China is beginning to look like a real Promised Land to tens of thousands of job-hungry Japanese. They are coming a-running by every train and ship. In fact, the authorities are now beginning to exert control measures to limit their number and weed out undesirables. There is no such rush of Chinese from free China.

Pittsburgh Railways Plan Gets to Court

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A long-awaited trustees' reorganization plan for the Pittsburgh Railways Company system was filed in Federal Court with the object of providing the Pittsburgh district an "adequate, attractive and modern mass transportation service."

The plan provides for formation of a new corporation into which would be merged the 52 traction and incline plane companies now operated under lease agreements.

In effecting this merger the company would issue $26,315,000 worth of common stock and $19,883,500 of general mortgage bonds which would be given to owners of the various companies for their present holdings.

Approximate present value placed upon the transportation system was $46,984,489.

United Air Lines Gains

NEW YORK (AP) — United Air Lines earned net income of $577,130 in the June quarter, equal to 38 cents a share, against $216,123, or 14 cents, in the like 1939 period. Revenue passenger miles flown during the three months jumped 61.5 per cent to 61,187,583 from 37,896,785 in the second quarter of 1939.

Aim to Take Europe's Trade Place in U. S.

LONDON—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Britain has launched a new offensive to increase her export trade to the United States.

She has the twin goals of strengthening cash balances in New York to pay for guns, munitions, aircraft and tanks and seizing American markets for goods hitherto supplied by conquered or warring nations no longer accessible to American buyers because of the British blockade.

To Cover Dozen Fronts

This trade offensive will be fought on a dozen economic fronts.

Such products as leather goods, cosmetics, toys and Scotch whiskey will be marketed in the United States, aided by publicity and delegations of able salesmen.

Sir Cecil Weir, executive member of the Board of Trade's Export Council, declared he wanted American businessmen to know "we can execute their orders" and "we are not only in a position to maintain our normal export figures but have in fact succeeded in expanding these considerably."

(England is estimated in New York financial circles to have a few billions of dollars in reserve in gold and bank balances in the United States to pay for war supplies, in addition to the British Empire's annual output of about $750,000,000 in newly-mined gold.

(However, increasing war purchases have weighed the scale of payments heavily against London. In the first five months of 1940 exports from the United Staes totaled $280,751,000 against imports of $62,970,881 from the United Kingdom. England has had to use proceeds of sale of gold and American securities to help balance the trade scales.

(The British Purchasing Commission recently reported orders placed in the United States since the war started totaled $2,000,000,000. The major part of this, it was indicated, consists of undelivered warplanes and engines.)

Products to Boost Cash

Here are some products which must boost Britains dwindling cash reserves in the United States:

Leather goods: Taking advantage of the inability of Paris, Vienna, Milan, Offenbach and other centers to continue to supply women's handbags, travel trunks and similar goods, Britain has sent a delegation of leather manufacturers to the United States to try and increase her exports of these products.

Normally trade from continental sources in these products amounts to about $5,750,000 annually.

The Board of Trade is expediting supply of raw materials to manufacturers so "deliveries of finished goods may be confidently relied on by overseas buyers." The industry is taking advantage of the services of leading continental designers who have sought refuge here.

British leather goods in future will be expected to sell not only through "proven superiority of British leather" but also through "improved style and design."

Woolens and worsteds: Long a world center for men's fashions, Britain exported £26,815,755 worth of woolens and worsteds in 1937. Today that trade has been halved by war.

Eases Importation

To speed sales the Export Council of the Board of Trade has facilitated importation of raw materials and claims the United Kingdom is not only maintaining "but increasing, its sales of woolen and worsted goods to the United States."

A publicity drive will seek to cash in on American reverence for British fashions for men by sending samples, displays and bespatted salesmen to sell British style ideas—and British cloth—to American clothiers.

Toys: Hitherto neglected as a major export, British toy manufacturers are taking advantage of the blockade which separates American buyers from the great German toy marts. These, before the war, flooded markets in North and South America with toys to raise foreign exchange.

Since the outbreak of war the British toy industry has increased its exports "by more than 50 per cent, some firms by as much as 75 per cent" according to Walter Lines, chairman of the toy and fancy goods export group.

Aviation Insurance Rates Are Drastically Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Drastic reductions in accident insurance rates for amateur and professional fliers and passengers mark a new step toward removal of the last barrier to large-scale public acceptance of the nation's aviation preparedness movement, it was announced here by the Continental Casualty Company.

The new scale brings all-inclusive aviation insurance down to the auto accident insurance range, according to figures announced here.

Written especially for the new army of thousands of private enthusiasts and amateurs, the new policy contains a special rate for students and makes no restrictions on persons under training for any potential military emergency.

New features, according to J. M. Smith, an executive of the Continental company which issues the new policy, include complete coverage on all flight hazards, including bailing out or being struck by aircraft or propellor, as well as injuries suffered during training.

Takes New Post

© Harris & Ewing

J. D. A. Morrow

President of Pittsburgh Coal Co., resigned effective Aug. 31 and will become President of the Joy Manufacturing Co. of Franklin, Pa., makers of mobile coal loading machines. Mr. Morrow helped found the Pittsburgh Coal Co. and was its head for 13 years.

American Investors Have Less at Stake In Baltic Conquest

NEW YORK (AP)—American investors had less at stake in the absorption by Russia of the three small Baltic nations of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania than has been the case of other absorptions or invasions which have made over the map of Europe in the past two years, although the status of some $8,000,000 in bonds remains to be clarified.

Estonia has outstanding indebtedness in the hands of the public in this country amounting to bu $3,339,500 upon which interest at 7 per cent has been paid and sinking fund requirements have been made ever since the loan was floated in 1927. It is due in 1967 and the next interest date is January, 1941.

Financial circles thus far have received no information from abroad that would indicate what the new Russian-dominated government's intentions are toward the loan.

Lithuania has one outstanding loan of $501,600 in this country of which the public is believed to hold a part, and another "match monopoly" loan of $4,199,094 which is held by financial institutions. Of the former, interest has been paid regularly at the rate of 4 per cent since the loan was extended to 1945 upon maturity in 1935. It originally carried coupons of 5 per cent. The next interest date is July 1, 1941. No information has been received as to what will be done about it.

The Government of Latvia wiped its slate clean in America last year when its statesmen came into the open market and bought up all of the country's outstanding bonds here at about ½ of their face value of $5,800,000.

Informed banking sources said Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia had little gold to their account here before they were taken into the Soviet Union.

According to banking records, Latvia had a gold reserve of $14,000,000, Lithuania $10,000,000, and Estonia $13,000,000.

There was nothing to show that any of this gold had been sent to the United States, it was said.

Clearings Record Wide Gains in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings for the week ended Aug. 7 recorded wide gains over the preceding week's figure and the corresponding period last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Total clearances for 23 leading cities were $5,492,814,000, or 16.7 per cent more than the $4,707,341,000 for the same week a year ago, and $750,250,000 ahead of the previous week's volume.

New York's total was $3,209,535,000 against $2,758,985,000 a year ago. The 22 outside cities accounted for $2,283,279,000 against $1,948,356,000 last year.

Gains over last year were general among the individual reports. Percentagewise the largest included: Detroit 51.8, Pittsburgh 39.7, Baltimore 34.9, Portland, Ore., 33.9, Cleveland 24.6, Cincinnati 21.8, San Francisco 17.3 and Chicago 15.8.

Chicago totals were $303,900,000 against $262,500,000 in the 1939 week.

Lake Superior Iron Ore Shipments Rise Sharply

CLEVELAND (AP)—Great Lakes vessel shipment of Lake Superior iron ore during July amounted to 10,433,488 gross tons, largest monthly total since the all-time record of 10,811,381 tons of August, 1937, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported.

This compares with 9,525,494 tons the previous month and 6,309,938 tons in July last year and reflects the speed-up of the lakes vessel industry to virtual capacity to supply the raw materials for the U. S. defense program.

The July movement brings the total for the season to date to 27,702,178 tons, an increase of 12,160,991 tons, or 78.25 per cent from the like period of 1939.

Empire Cotton Growing Unit Boosts Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng — Output of cotton from Empire countries has increased steadily since the formation of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. Speaking at the twentieth annual meeting of the Corporation here recently, Lord Derby said that for the past three or four years output had topped 750,000 bales.

If to this were added the amount of the Indian cotton crop, usually approaching 3,000,000 bales, he continued, it would be seen that the Empire was producing about as much cotton of one kind or another as this country used.

"This, however," Lord Derby pointed out, "is far from saying that we are self-supporting. Our industry in Lancashire requires many kinds of cotton, and our imports from foreign countries consequently remain very large—a position which is hardly likely to alter materially for some years."

This did not detract in the slightest from the value of the work achieved by the corporation, Lord Derby continued. It had advanced a considerable distance towards its objective of making Lancashire less dependent on the climatic conditions of any one part of the world. Moreover, the development of cotton-growing in the colonial Empire, he said, had contributed to the welfare of the native growers and also widened the export market for piece goods made at home.

LONDON (AP) — Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that Britain was setting up a commission to buy the entire 1940 Egyptian cotton crop of 1,600,000 bales (800,000,000 pounds).

Mr. Butler said this was done on the appeal of Egypt, whose regular outlets for the cotton have been cut off by the war. The purchase will be made before April 4, 1941, he said, at prices of about 14.25 to 15.25 cents a pound.

The British Government will bear the whole or any net loss which may arise from the transaction and will share equally with the Egyptian Government any net profits.

American Woolen Defense Orders Total $11,060,552

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Woolen Co. since June 1 has received Federal Government contracts amounting to $11,060,552 in connection with the defense program, the company's semi-annual report disclosed.

Earnings for the six months ended June 30 were $394,430, equal to $1.13 a share on the 7 per cent preferred stock, compared with $357,670 or $1.02 a share on the preferred in the first half of 1939.

Sales for the six months amounted to $28,973,735 against $30,719,436 in the first half of 1939.

Referring to a $3 per share dividend on the preferred stock paid last Feb. 10, the report said:

"Earnings since Jan. 1, 1940, have not justified further dividends and it is not expected that the directors will give consideration to the subject of dividends until near the end of the year or the beginning of the next year, and then only if earnings should warrant and general economic conditions as they affect the welfare of the company he favorable."

The company started the second half with a backlog of unfilled orders 18 per cent larger than at Dec. 31, 1939.

"This improvement," said the report, "is due to United States Government contracts awarded in June in the amount of $8,824,212 and not to revived civilian buying, unfilled civilian orders on hand June 30, 1940, being 20 per cent less than at Dec. 31, 1939."

This Changing World

Mr. Willkie's Philosophy—Tells Iowans That Industrial Plants Should Be Decentralized—Beginning With Defense Program

By H. B. Elliston

When Wendell L. Willkie told the Iowans this week that industrial plants should be decentralized, he was expressing one of the deep underlying feelings of the American democracy. Centralization of industrial plants is a phrase which flies under a diversity of names and name-calling. It means concentration of wealth, bigness, or economic royalism.

The feeling against it is by way of being a paradox. Every American boy and girl is brought up with a sense of pride in the fact that America is the last word in bigness. At voting age, however, pride often gives way to perturbation. A vague Jeffersonian idea comes over people that the concentration of wealth is a danger to democratic institutions. It lies submerged in time of prosperity. But in recurrent waves of depression, "gigantism," as the New Dealers call it, assumes the personality of a scapegoat, and an economic argument is added to a political argument against economic bigness. It becomes the Humpty Dumpty responsible for the great falls.

Mr. Roosevelt rode to the White House on the crest of one of these waves of anti-bigness. He set to work immediately with a recipe. This was to make the bigness bigger—nay, gargantuan—through NRA mergers, though under government supervision. But this authoritarian experiment turned out to be unconstitutional, thanks to the Supreme Court.

* * *

The President's alternative recipe could be put colloquially as: "If I can't absorb 'em, I'll break 'em up." We entered a period of atomization—an old recipe—through the rigorous application of the anti-trust laws. In addition, new tax laws discriminated against big corporations, while regulatory powers continued to hamper bigness from getting bigger, as, for example, in obstructing the flow of capital into economic enterprise.

And the states by such devices as chain store legislation and interstate tariff barriers were no whit behind the Federal Government.

For a time this attack on bigness had the enthusiastic approval of the witch-hunters. (Down South a school of thought arose which dreamed of putting the clock right back to Jefferson's agrarian civilization.) Gradually, however, a new feeling has arisen. It is compounded of the same old perturbation. People now realize that the end-result of all the laws and regulations and inhibitions upon business is big government. And big government, if the lesson abroad is a guide, may be just as dangerous to democratic institutions as big business. Indeed, big government blown up in an effort to safeguard democracy has a disagreeable habit of swallowing democracy.

Perhaps these new qualms wouldn't be so visible if the bigness of Rooseveltian government had produced a big national income. But this hasn't been the case. We have a government many times as fat as the government in 1929 without, however, any corresponding growth in the economy.

The danger of the reaction is that there might be a swing of the pendulum back to laissez faire. But Mr. Willkie in his Iowa speech shows that laissez faire has no place in his economic philosophy. He thinks that industrial decentralization is "one of the real problems of America." In so thinking he indicates that methods of tackling the problem will be a subject of his election campaign. In Iowa, where his reference simply touched the fringe of the subject, he merely advocated the use of defence contracts as a means of attaining the desired end of decentralization. Small industries in the small towns are regarded as the proper recipients of such contracts.

* * *

One feels that the Willkie suggestion was merely thrown out as one method of spurring decentralization pending fuller attention to the subject after his acceptance address. It's hardly possible that he would make it the condition precedent for granting defence contracts. Too much time has already been wasted in getting the United States rearmed. What the country needs is the equipment, and the criterion for granting contracts should be speed of delivery, no matter where the manufacturers are located. Otherwise the Willkie suggestion would be as hampering as the administration's renewed zeal to go monopoly-hunting at the very time it is trying to enlist industry in the job of turning out new armaments.

Any further thoughts that Mr. Willkie has on industrial decentralization will no doubt be comprehensive. They should deal with all-in decentralization—of government, notably in the WPA and other agencies for old emergencies, no less than of business. And, while Mr. Willkie is talking about decentralization in connection with defence, he might also say a word about the decentralization of the public debt.

Nobody knows how long deficit financing will now have to be prolonged amid the new emergency. A deficit is bad enough, but the way of raising it is worse. Right now the debt is carried mainly by the banks, which "create" the loans, and thus add to the country's store of idle money. A rearmament boom started on the basis of the money lying idle in the banks as the result of government financing would be a South Sea bubble speculation. The deficit, therefore, should be financed out of the people's savings, where it does not come out of the people's income; in short, it should be decentralized.

The distribution of government bonds in the small towns would make those towns as defence-conscious as their possession of defence plants.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—quick cash profit makers. Famous "Beauty Queen" 21-card assortment sells $1. You make 100%. Ten other assts. Personal Christmas Cards: 50 for $1, up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. T-1, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. FREE samples. Also exceptional value $1.00 Box Assortments. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. A-214, Chicago.

EASY MONEY PLAN. Sell friends one of America's foremost Christmas Card Assortments. Samples on approval. Up to 100% profit. 9 other assortments—30c up. 58 low-priced Personal Cards. Money saving offer. PEPPERELL BRAIDING, CSM-88, East Pepperell, Mass.

EXTRA Money Quick! Sell exceptional-value Personal Christmas Cards. 50—with name—$1. Finest 21-card Assortment, $1. You make 50c. Complete line. Samples on approval. WALTHAM ART PUBLISHERS, 160 N. Washington, Dept. 378, Boston, Mass.

SELL Personal Christmas Cards with sender's name. 100 exclusive designs, low as 50 for $1. Complete line fast-selling $1 Christmas Card Assortments. Up to 100% profit. Samples on approval. James Art Studios, 440 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

UP TO 100% profit. Show friends leading Christmas card assortment. Cost 50c up. 3 boxes 53 Personals. Samples on approval. Doehla, S-41, Fitchburg, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE — Tourist camps; dry land and irrigated farms, dude and stock ranches. Write FRANK WILHELM, Bonded Agent, 2916 First Avenue North, Billings, Montana.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Avenue. The Ilsley—Cool, spacious rooms, nearly opp. The Mother Church; inner spring mattresses; near-by garage; desirable rest and study. MISS SLACK.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

8-ROOM furnished apartment for sale, near The Mother Church; first-class condition. Box D-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRIGHTON, MASS., 17 Wade Street, near Boston College—Lower 6 room apt., 2 family house; garage; restricted. Sta. 3437.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
LOCUST COURT and LOCUST ARMS
55-59 LOCUST AVENUE

5 minutes' walk to station; a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.

ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Larchmont 327

FLEETWOOD WEST
1472 Midland Ave., Bronxville, N. Y., Vicinity One block North of Fleetwood Station

Modern elevator building, spacious 3-4 room apts., 1 bath; 5 rooms, 2 baths.

ARTHUR E. MUTH, *Management*
MRS. WALTHER, Agent Beverly 8244

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

Phipps Garden Apartments
Sunnyside, Long Island City, N. Y.
(Only 25 Minutes from Grand Central)
1½ to 4 Rooms, $36 up

Modern apartments, in a setting of beautifully landscaped gardens with tall trees, flowering shrubbery. Nearby public tennis courts and other recreational features. Social Room. Indoor tenant activities include a Camera Club which has its own dark room. Development is under ownership management. References required.

5101 — 39th Avenue, L. I. City
(Corner 50th St. and 39th Ave.)

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized, remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th), N. Y. C. TR. 7-8195.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

NEW WORK AND ALTERATIONS
For Industrial Business or Residential
Free Consultation and Advice
EMANUEL V. WILDMAN
PE. 6-7383 33 West 42nd, New York City

COUNTRY BOARD

Crystal Lake Lodge, Enfield, N. H.
Rest, recreation; $16-18. For pamphlet write above or Kenneth Harbison, 1537 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

MIDDLE-AGED women, Christian Scientist, is offered home in return for companionship to another like herself. Apply MRS. LOUISE DALTON, 3919 53rd Street, Woodside, N. Y. Phone 6:00-7:00 p. m. Hav. 6-2927.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS BETTER MADE FUR COATS

Guaranteed Savings—Furs of Every Description—Budget Plan Available—Custom Made or Ready to Wear. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328 7th Ave., Corner 29th St., N. Y. C. Longacre 5-4047.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th Street, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

QUIET and secluded room for rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, South Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Furnished 8-room house, 4 baths, ample servants' quarters, on large plot in exclusive Juniper Point, Boothbay Harbor, Maine, at reasonable price. Write Box P-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INSURANCE

EDWIN C. MORAN will be grateful to discuss your General Insurance and Surety Bond questions. 175 Main St., White Plains 2361 and Chappaqua 624 (N. Y.).

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

EXPERIENCED salesman, successful record, wishes represent manufacturer; want strong, progressive company. Box H-400, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS
Individual rooms for each account.
ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC.
67th St., Cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.
Tra. 7-6000

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PAYING GUESTS

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England Homestead; all modern improvements; excellent table; ideal vacation spot; reasonable rates.

MAPLELAWN—A lovely home in the beautiful Litchfield Hills, welcomes guests for weekends or vacation; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. F. H. SMITH, RFD, New Preston, Conn.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwins, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

STEINWAY GRAND, Ebony case; nice tone; used; suitable for music lover; only $175. Baldwin Pianos, 150 Boylston Street, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7030

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 142-18 N. Hempstead Tpk.—Private home, walking distance Fair; single $1.50; double $2.50; parking. Uttley. Fl. 9-0659.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 59-22 Parsons Blvd.—Light, airy rooms; $1.00 per person; 4 minutes Fair; parking. VETTER, Fl. 9-2988.

WOODSIDE, L. I., N. Y., 39-29 54 St.—3 airy rooms, single, double; $1 person; near Fair; private house; free parking. Mellegh. HA. 6-0197

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Apt. 10—Attractive, quiet rooms, near The Mother Church; elevator to 5th floor. McGRATH, Com. 0084.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—JONES—Double room in beautiful, quiet home; near The Mother Church; permanent or tourist.

BOSTON, Select rooms, 176 Huntington, Suite 9; Mrs. Ellis; elevator to fifth floor; near The Mother Church. COM. 9115.

BOSTON—Attractive comfortable rooms near The Mother Church at The White Swan, 55 Hemenway. COM. 7983.

N. Y. C., 205 West 57th (near Carnegie Hall)—Attractive bed-sitting room, 3 windows, cool; World's Fair visitors accommodated; Christian Scientists preferred. BURTON, Cl. 7-5420.

N. Y. C., 400 Fort Washington Ave. (Apt. 2-B)—Comfortable room; gentleman preferred; adult family; near church, transportation. Lepex. WI. 7-2849.

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y., 105-10 135 St.—Pleasant furnished room, separate entrance; private family; garage optional. Jamaica 8-0677.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE-COMPANION—Experienced, cultured, well educated, music, French, German, wishes position in refined household. Write Box S-40, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PRIVATE SECRETARY to Director Home Economics national manufacturing firm would like position with New York sales executive; meticulous attention to detail and correct office procedure. Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box M-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

CHARMING LOCATION, congenial environment; generous meals, comfortable beds; bathing, fishing, outdoor games; $16 weekly. MILLAR, Mattituck, Long Island, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertising, phone 4-2560 Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 Big August Events
Now in Full Swing
Furniture Specials
Fur Coat Specials
Fur Trimmed Coat Sale
HOWLAND'S

DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
The Blue Ribbon Garage
INCORPORATED
283 Fairfield Ave.
F. C. Chase—Sales Manager

DOYLE'S BAKERY
Blueberry Muffins
Nut Bread for Sandwiches
Pies, Cookies, Cup Cakes
376 Wood Avenue Dial 5-1185

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Sherwin-Williams
House Paints
Style-Perfect Wallpapers
1009 Broad Street Dial 6-0113

D. M. READ
Shoes for Fall
$6.00

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187 Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PONTIAC SALES AND SERVICE
New Model
Now on display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

Canning Season
Preserving Kettles, Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses, Jelly Strainers, Ladles
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
145 to 149 GREENWICH AVENUE

Automatic Gas Hot Water Heaters
The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

Kepple & Kepple
Haberdashers to Gentlemen
277 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 402

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents
for
ELIZABETH ARDEN TOILET PREPARATIONS
in Greenwich
34 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

W. D. WEBB, Inc.
Fine Silver and Watches
Fountain Pens
Expert Repairing
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 124

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

REPAIRING?
Of Course We Do It!
If it is leather goods we can mend it—our workmanship equals our quality.
J. C. HOWARD
269 Trumbull Street
"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"

Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c
Permanent Waves $3.75 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

CHOCOLATE CHIP COOKIES
20c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

MERIDEN

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 SO. COLONY STREET Phone 550

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

MIDDLETOWN

Prepare for
VACATIONLAND
At Sears
Everything to Make Your Holiday Enjoyable at Savings
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
343 Main Street

Cleaning Dyeing
Pressing Altering
Repairing Relining
EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc.
Middletown, Conn.
Phone 2860

Middlesex Beauty Salon
Try a
Zotos Permanent Wave
Shampooing, Finger-Waving, Marceling
Manicuring Hair-cutting
350 MAIN STREET TEL. 350

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL COMPANY
Coal-Coke-Wood-Oil
ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN COAL STOKER
GILBARCO OIL BURNERS
319 Main Street Middletown, Conn.

WRUBEL'S
Presenting advance Fall Fashions for Late Vacationists, Fair Trotters and College Girls

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW CANAAN

For appointment 742—743
Louise
Beauty Shop
Air Conditioned
Colonial Bldg., 48 Elm St.

SEYMOUR SHOP
34 ELM STREET
Books, Kodaks, Gifts, Radios
Television
Lending Library
Typewriters—New and Rebuilt
Telephone 664

NEW HAVEN

Antoine's
Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
191 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
PHONE 5-8363

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

MUNSON GALLERY
Paintings—Old Prints
Etchings
Artistic Framing
275 ORANGE STREET

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers *Silversmiths*
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, corner Temple

Coombs
FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

NEW HAVEN

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards
CLEANERS.

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
WASHED, STORED AND REPAIRED
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Norwalk 5658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m. except Sunday.
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ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk, 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk, 14 So. Main St.

Norwalk and South Norwalk Co-operative Sale
FRIDAY, SAT., Aug. 9th, 10th
Good values in various departments
Corsets, Hosiery, Underwear, Etc.
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington St. South Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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August Fur Sale
Guaranteed Savings on Fur Coats and Fur Trimmed Coats
H. FRANKELS & SON
So. Norwalk — Stamford, Conn.

WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC
HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Marguerite Beauty Salon

Specializing in all branches of
Beauty Culture
Full line Ybry Perfumes
203 MAIN ST. TEL. 3-3245

The VICK REALTY CO.
Insurance of All Kinds
REAL ESTATE
135 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATORS
SCHUMACHER
REFRIGERATION CO.
94 Summer St. Phone 38960

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
10 Bank St. Stamford Phone 3-3171
Annual
August Furniture Sale
Now in full swing!

WATERBURY

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W MAIN STREET 3-0169

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
CASH'S WOVEN NAMES
Any color can be supplied on white or black tape
3 dozen $1.50 9 dozen $2.50
6 dozen $2.00 12 dozen $3.00
Order now and avoid the rush a little later.

Our annual Midsummer Sale
now in full swing
Substantial Reductions on all merchandise
ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN
70 South Main Street Ph. 4-4822

The MILLER & PECK CO.
The new fall colors are in!
No-Mend Hosiery brings you the newest shades in both chiffon and service weights.
$1.15 pr.
Summer suits and dresses cleaned by us testify to our conscientious methods.
PERRYS
PHONE 3-3161

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
Children's Back-to-School Dresses
$1.29 and $1.98
FASHION FLOOR

WATERBURY

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5597. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Write or phone Sears for free estimate on all Plumbing and Heating Jobs.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street Phone 3-0128

Maryland

BALTIMORE

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices

4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3842

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
LEXINGTON 6804 HEARST TOWER

Let
COLONIAL MAID LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
Handle Your Laundry and Dry Cleaning Worries
A phone call to our plant today will drive your wash-day cares away.
University 2050 32nd and Falls, Cliff Head

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461
Kraff's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN G. MYERS
August
FURNITURE SALE
Special
Balloon Cushion ARM CHAIRS
$18.95
in a wide choice of coverings

W. M. Whitney & Co.
Albany's headquarters for sportswear all kinds and styles of bathing suits slack ensembles and spectator sports wear. You'll have much more fun if you know that you are correctly outfitted!
ALBANY'S SPORTSWEAR CENTER
WHITNEY'S SECOND FLOOR

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

Frances
Bickel
All summer stock reduced
Prices 5.00 up
Sizes 14-20, 38-44
170 STATE ST. TEL. 4-2214

PILLOWS SANITIZED
for only 60c each
All inside dirt removed, and feathers cleaned and sterilized. Tickings washed and ironed.
Let Killip show you the way to more restful sleeping hours.
For Service . . . Phone 5-3311
Get the Killip Quality

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET

BINGHAMTON

LOCKTITE
ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

Further Reductions Now in Effect—
JULY CLEARANCE SALE
Quality Summer Footwear
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUGUST SALES
Large Savings Guaranteed on Summer Clothes and Accessories
August Sale of Furniture
August Sale of Furs
August Sale of Men's and Women's Summer Clothes, Hats, Shoes, Sports Wear
at McLEAN'S

DOUGLAS COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick, Steel Products
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

BARNES FLOWERS

90 Chenango Street
Flowers for Parties and Weddings
C. Stuart Mace 2-4045

ARTHUR M. LEONARD
Jeweler
Watches—Diamonds—Silver
Prices to suit all purses.
60 Court Street Estab. 1910

Half Yearly Sale
Spring and Summer Dresses
HANNAH CROWE
Sixty Eight Chenango

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURE
IN SURE
INSURANCE
BAXTER & PLATE
100 East 42 Street, New York City
Caledonia 5-6600 Yonkers 4883

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

McCOMB AND McCOMB
Cleaners-of-Fine-Rugs
A 9x12 Domestic Rug Shampooed for $5.00
SCARSDALE 205. TUCKAHOE 2035.
SCARSDALE, N.Y.

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove, and Nut, $12.00
$1 Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat. No dust—no muss—no fuss.

J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo N. Y.

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Antique Clocks Rebuilt
To Original State of Perfection
Hall, Chime and French Clock Specialist
1558 Main Street GA 3860

Dubonnet
BEAUTY SALON
For Expert
PERMANENT WAVES
University 3780 309 Parkside Ave.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO

(Continued)

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

FRANK STRAUSS
PAINTING AND DECORATING
Phone A. M. 8107 Estimates Given
109 POULTNEY AVENUE

GLOVERSVILLE

YOUR SAVINGS ACCOUNT insured up to $5000.00
Chartered by U. S. Government
GLOVERSVILLE FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION
52 North Main St., Gloversville, N. Y.

FARHART GARAGE
Sales BUICK Service
The Best in Used Cars
Gloversville Phone 4034
Johnstown 646
Amsterdam 342

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

ITHACA

Interior and Exterior
DECORATING
Wallpapers—Paints—Shades
Venetian Blinds and Linoleums
R. F. SMITH
120-122 West State Street

(Continued)
GULFLEX GULFPRIDE
GULF NO NOX GASOLINE
Three Necessities for Your Motoring Pleasure
For Safety Ride on
GOODYEAR TIRES and LIFEGUARDS
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Ithaca, N. Y.
Phone 2128

JAMESTOWN

VANITY FAIR UNDIES
COSTUME SLIPS
Radia Rayon Petticoats
Panties, a lovely assortment
Matthews' Corset Shop
16 East Third Street

QUALITY MASTER MARKET
Groceries—Meats
300 W. Third St. Jamestown, N. Y.

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 N. Main St. Phone 6146

Vitalized Keystone Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil
Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.
Don Livengood, Mgr
116 E. 4th St. Tel. 5708

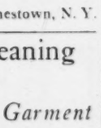
NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS

Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

Welcome to The Chautauqua Region
One of America's Summer Playgrounds
and welcome to
NELSON'S of Jamestown
Dept. Store of Specialty Shops
106-110 E. SECOND STREET

Fall Is Here!
New Fashions and New Values
at
BIGELOW'S

KENMORE

OSBORN DAIRY
712 Military Road
RI 2946
Dairy Products for Every Meal


Hoffman's Atlantic Service
Delaware and Shepard Avenue
CARBURETOR and IGNITION SERVICE
Phone: De. 9895

GROCERIES DELICATESSEN
Take Supper home ready to eat!
WERNER'S
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI 2564

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
De 9700 3004 DELAWARE AVE.

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT

Gracious Gifts of Enduring Beauty
Lottie C. Dillon
1939 PALMER AVENUE
For Family Pleasure
a Box of our Delicious Candies
Dolly Madison Ice Cream
THE CANDY BOX
1933 Palmer Ave. 123 Wolf's Lane
Larchmont 1248 Pelham 0692

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
H. M. VOEHL CO.
2135 Mott Avenue
Phone: Far Rockaway 7-2425 7-2228

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The little Gem music box playing two of Mrs. Eddy's hymns, "Shepherd, show me how to go." "O gentle presence."
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

VACATION NEEDS at
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
Sun Tan Preparations
Films—Developing
World's Fair and Greeting Cards
BREYER'S ICE CREAM
149-24 41st Ave. FL 9-7101
Prompt Delivery Service

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-3333

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN, FLORIST, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4441-4442

AUGUST FUR SALE
25%-33⅓% Savings
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
Master Furriers
41-16 Main Street Phone Ind. 3-9285

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159th Street REpublic 9-5360

JOHN KROEGER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
DELICATESSEN-GROCER
Home Cooking Done on Premises
Daily Fresh Roasted Nuts
Free Daily Delivery
72-58 Austin Street BO. 8-3717

Swington's
The Store Complete
Radio Repairs and Sales
Bo. 8-4700 72-20 Austin St.

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires Lubrication Car Washing Polish Prevue Simonizing
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8501-2

Semi-Annual
CLEARANCE SALE
Reductions up to 40%
Barclay
MEN'S WEAR
Open Evenings
72-36 AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-9385

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

VIEBROCK'S
40 So. Main St. Freeport, L. I., N. Y.
Cool Fountain Drinks
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
Tray Packed French Ice Cream
20c a Pint

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT (Continued)

F. MONTALBANO
292 MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
Near Seamen Avenue
SHOES REBUILT LIKE NEW
Expert Workmanship
Courteous Service

FREEPORT—Bellmore

HARRY'S SERVICE STATION
Repairing and Brake Service
Washing—Greasing
Park Pl. and Merrick Rd.
Bellmore, L. I.

GREAT NECK

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

BRADLEY'S
ONE of Great Neck's GOOD Eating Places

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

Community Service Station
Middle Neck Road, Next to Kenwood Apts.
Socony Products
TEL. GREAT NECK 1013

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
Pianos • Records • Radios
RADIO SERVICE
Great Neck 2015 — Manhasset 1415
CAPEHART DISTRIBUTORS

KREGEL'S CONFECTIONERY

LUNCHEONETTE
Specialize in Home Made Ice Cream
Moulds—Candies
Schrafft's Chocolates
81 Middle Neck Rd. Gt. Neck 150
Delivery Service

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd G. N. 3695

Quality Homes Built to Order
JOSEPH G. BROWNLIE
Builder
Phone Great Neck 4284
Visit Demonstration Home—
15 Whistler Road, Munsey Park

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
50 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.

Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2 to 5 · Evenings 8 to 11.15

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our 12th
August Fur Sale
QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

S. RUBIN
HARDWARE, HOUSEFURNISHINGS
Devoe Paints, and Electrical Supplies
We do all kinds of repair work.
Venetian Blinds — Plumbing Supplies
HA. 9-0176 81-07 NORTHERN BLVD.

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

FIELDS
LADIES'—BOYS'—GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET and
45-01 GREENPOINT AVENUE
Open Evenings

DINNER BELL RESTAURANT
INC.
SOUTHERN MENUS
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
11:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Private Parties and Wedding Parties
Accommodated in Colonial Room
83-02-37TH AVENUE HAV. 4-8080

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

LITTLE NECK

DREVES SWEET SHOPPE
Home Made Ice Cream
Individual forms for Parties
Prompt Deliveries
253-24 Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-2334

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — Fuel Oil — White-Red
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

MANHASSET

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

PATCHOGUE

Swezey Coal & Feed Co.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 558

NEW YORK

Long Island

PORT WASHINGTON

Crawford Antique Repair Shop
Restoration and Reproduction of Antique and Period Furniture
Clock Cases and Works Repaired
Grandfather—Banjo—Mantel
Two Evergreen Avenue
Port Washington 1670-W

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
Confidential Charge Accounts
Tishman's — We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 5-3220

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 2-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JOHN LUCK
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

LIPSCHUTZ
Stationers
TOYS
TYPEWRITERS
GREETING CARDS
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-9067

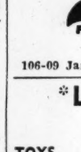
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
FRUITS VEGETABLES
GROCERIES
Neighborhood Market
8554 118 St. Vir. 7-0170

Tek
McLEOD'S PHARMACY
EDWARD ORLER, Prop.
108-25 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8980

WONDER DAIRY
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
112-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
For Service Phone Vir. 7-6704

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

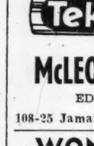


POPPE'S
Enjoy our Delicious Ice Cream
At Our Modern Fountain
110-21 Jamaica Ave.
Rich. Hill 2-9689

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel

Huettinger's Beauty Salon



Hair Stylist
8515 Jamaica Avenue
Three 50c Items for $1.00
Machineless Permanent Waves—$3.50
Cut Hair Bought
VIR. 7-2320

VO-PHOTO SERVICE
8027 JAMAICA AVENUE
Complete Line of Cameras, Photo Supplies and Movie Equipment for the Amateur
Specializing in Commercial and Industrial Photos
Virginia 7-9379 Harry Vort, Prop.

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

ST. ALBANS

HUDSON — CUrtis 8314
WOOD MOTOR SALES
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
Foch Blvd and Fostermeadow Rd.
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

WOODHAVEN

Karlson's Flower Shop
Flowers wired anywhere
Member F. T. D.
Oscar W. Karlson
8411 Jamaica Avenue

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305
"Service that Satisfies"

CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouses, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
A Complete Line of New Furniture
Oakwood 3434 27 So. 6th Ave., Mt. Vernon

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied
GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct from Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

A. A. Volkringer
CHOICE MEATS and POULTRY
210 BROADWAY TEL. 1307
Free Delivery

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
88 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

ROSNER'S
Office, Bank and School Equipment
Typewriters—Adding Machines
Commercial Stationers
35 Second St., Newburgh, N. Y.

VEEDOL — GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

HIGHLAND ICE CREAM CO.
326-328 Robinson Ave.
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3539

60 Shops under One Roof including an Up-to-Date BEAUTY SHOP and TEA ROOM
SCHOONMAKER'S
Department Stores
Newburgh and Beacon, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

Store Wide Clearance Sale
20% to 50% Reductions
CORSETS—GLOVES—LINGERIE
La Rose Shoppe
525 MAIN STREET (KRESGE BLDG.)

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.
"Pianos Exclusively"
Summer Clearance
All Pianos Drastically Reduced
490 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE 8220—1170

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

I. B. COHEN
TIME TO OUTFIT FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE
• Hickey-Freeman Clothes
• Interwoven Sox
507 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

FREDA BEAUTY SALON

274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TRUSERVICE PAINTERS & DECORATORS, INC.
PAINTING . . . DECORATING
FLOOR SCRAPING
Interior and Exterior
also
PAINT SUPPLIES
1175 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C.
UNderhill 3-5804

Watch our Week-End Specials for Money Saving Values
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
Braunschweiger Brothers
High-Grade Meats, Poultry, Sea Food and Pratt's Frozen Fruits and Vegetables.
810 West 187th Street
Near Ft. Washington Ave., New York City
Wadsworth 3-1861—1850
Orders Called For and Delivered

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th St. Ed 4-8395

DEVONSHIRE
Beauty Salon
Specializing in Permanent Waving
3 ITEMS $1.00 ALL WEEK
2868 Broadway Phone
Bet. 111th and 112th St. UN 4-2377

PELHAM

PELHAM 1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
House Wares—Devoe Paints
Practical Gifts
FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

Pel-Mel BEAUTY SALON
Cool as a Sea Breeze. The Pel-Mel Permanent Wave by our expert Hair Stylist.
Cleverly Crafted for Radiant Hair and is so Comfortable for Summer. $5-$10.
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 1130
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street BEACON
Phone 5399 No. Cedar St. Phone 197

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

LUCKEY'S
August SALE OF Fur-Trimmed COATS
An assortment of coats in price lines that will suit your budget.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Main 2659 12 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHOTOGRAPHY
Portraits — Enlarging and Copying
Coloring
Commercial
F. L. SCHAEFFER
82 St. Paul Street Stone 1378

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
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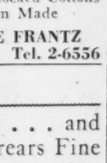

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NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

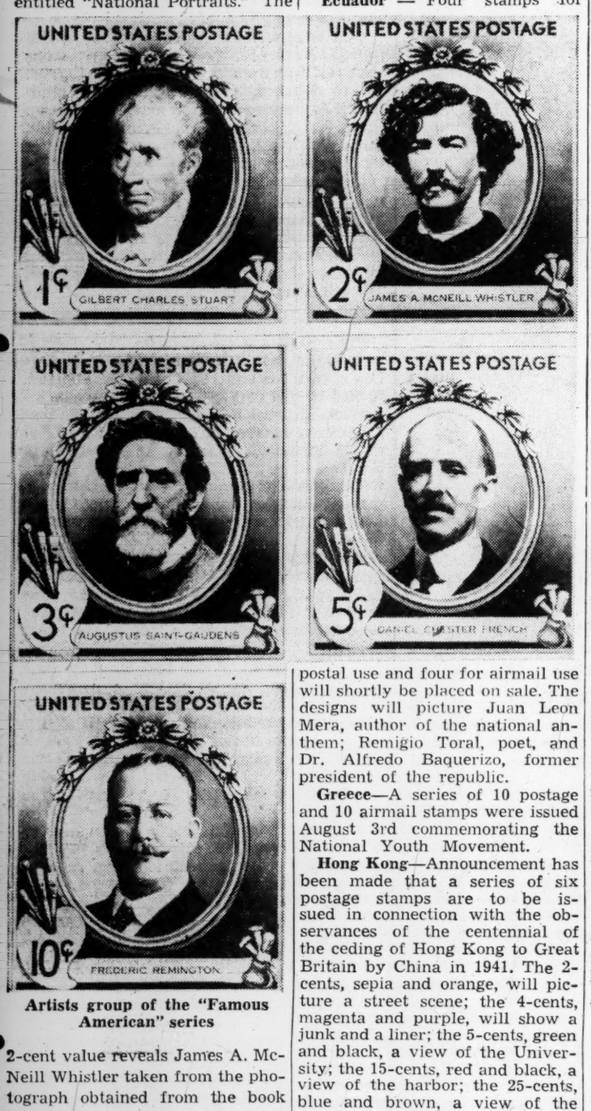
Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

The United States Post Office Department has just released photographs of the designs of the forthcoming "Artists Group," of the Famous American series. The 1-cent value shows the portrait of Gilbert Charles Stuart taken from the photograph of an engraving made from an original miniature by Sarah Goodrich in the book entitled "National Portraits." The designer of the five stamps: William A. Roach; the engraver of the frames: Carl T. Arlt; of the portraits: William O. Marks, Matthew D. Fenton, and Harry R. Rollins; of the lettering: James T. Vail and William B. Wells.

Bolivia—A series of five postage stamps is reported issued in honor of President Murillo.

Ecuador — Four stamps for postal use and four for airmail use will shortly be placed on sale. The designs will picture Juan Leon Mera, author of the national anthem; Remigio Toral, poet, and Dr. Alfredo Baquerizo, former president of the republic.



Artists group of the "Famous American" series

2-cent value reveals James A. McNeill Whistler taken from the photograph obtained from the book "Distinctive American Artists" compiled by Nathaniel Pousette-Dart. The 3-cent value has the portrait of Augustus Saint-Gaudens which was taken from a photograph obtained from the Public Library at Washington, D. C. The 5-cent value is a portrait of Daniel Chester French taken from a photograph submitted by his daughter. The 10-cent value reveals a portrait of Frederic Remington reproduced from a photograph by Davis and Sanford, appearing in the October, 1907, Pearson's Magazine. The series will be on first day sale as follows:

Date	Value	Color	Artist	Place
Sept. 6	1c	green	Gilbert Charles Stuart	Narragansett, R. I.
Sept. 5	2c	red	James A. McNeill Whistler	Lowell, Mass.
Sept. 16	3c	purple	Augustus Saint-Gaudens	New York, N. Y.
Sept. 16	5c	blue	Daniel Chester French	Stockbridge, Mass.
Sept. 30	10c	brown	Frederic Remington	Canton, N. Y.

Greece—A series of 10 postage and 10 airmail stamps were issued August 3rd commemorating the National Youth Movement.

Hong Kong—Announcement has been made that a series of six postage stamps are to be issued in connection with the observances of the centennial of the ceding of Hong Kong to Great Britain by China in 1941. The 2-cents, sepia and orange, will picture a street scene; the 4-cents, magenta and purple, will show a junk and a liner; the 5-cents, green and black, a view of the University; the 15-cents, red and black, a view of the harbor; the 25-cents, blue and brown, a view of the Hong Kong Bank, and the one dollar, orange and ultramarine, the "China Clipper" and a seaplane. Each stamp will bear a full-face portrait of King George VI in the border of the design and the dates 1841-1941.

Latvia—A 5-santimu value showing the coat of arms has been added to the current series. The stamp is black-brown in color.

Salvador—A series of five air-mail stamps will soon be issued.

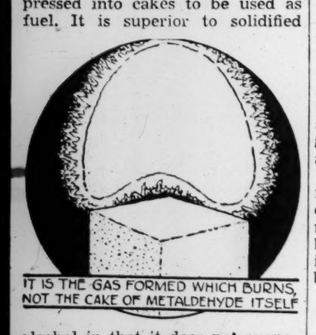
Switzerland—A souvenir sheet of four stamps of the National Fete has been placed on sale, the price of the sheet being 5 francs.

Did You Ever Wonder

What 'White Coal' Is?

"White Coal" is a trade name for a product of the chemist's art which may be used in place of the more familiar chemical combustible, solidified alcohol or "canned heat."

Metaldehyde (to call white coal by its chemical name) is a white crystalline substance which is compressed into cakes to be used as fuel. It is superior to solidified alcohol in that it does not evaporate when left exposed to the air. It can be lighted with a match, whereupon it burns with a pale blue flame, producing no smoke and leaving no ash.



The flame floats above the cake of white coal without coming down to touch its surface, for the chemical, under the influence of heat, changes directly from a solid to an inflammable gas without melting. And because it does not melt and run, no special container is needed for burning white coal.

Incomplete combustion may result in the substance giving off a slight odor reminiscent of the more familiar chemical formaldehyde, which is chemically related to metaldehyde. This, however, can be minimized by the addition of a bit of other fragrance to the white coal in the course of manufacture.

It is particularly fitting and apropos that in making metaldehyde the power of waterfalls is used to generate the electric current employed, for water power itself has fancifully been referred to as "white coal." The current thus generated is used in an electric furnace to convert coal and lime into calcium carbide.

Adding water to calcium carbide results in the formation of acetylene gas, from which a liquid, acetaldehyde, may be made. It is from this liquid that the white solid known as metaldehyde is formed.

In order to solidify alcohol, some jelly-like substance that will absorb it must be added. Among the substances which may serve as solidifiers may be mentioned gelatin, agar-agar, soap, collodion, and cellulose acetate.

On the other hand, white coal is itself a solid and requires no other substance to give it form, nor does it, like solidified alcohol, dissolve in water. Indeed, it is possible for white coal to be burned in water.

—W. P. Keasbey

Correction

The Daily Features Editor regrets that the poem which was printed on this page July 13, under the title "Impromptu Home," was credited to H. A. C. It should have been properly credited to Miss Nancy Byrd Turner and have appeared as follows:

Wish

I want to have a little house
With sunlight on the floor,
A chimney with a rosy hearth,
And lilacs by the door.

With windows looking east and west,
And a crooked apple tree,
And room beside the garden fence
For hollyhocks to be.

Oh, all my life I've wandered 'round,
But the heart is quick at knowing
Its own roof and its own bush
And its own boughs blowing.

And when I find that little house—
At noon or dusk or dawn—
I'll walk right in and light the fire
And put the kettle on.

—Nancy Byrd Turner

The poem is from the author's book "A Riband on My Rein."

A Verse for Today . . .

O LORD, be gracious unto us; we have waited for thee: be thou their arm every morning, our salvation also in time of trouble.—ISA. 33:2.

Where Would You Find—

1. Mesquite?
2. The Lena River?
3. The Sky Line Drive?
4. A U-boat?
5. The Edward Hatch Memorial Concert Shell?
6. The city from which St. Paul started on his first missionary journey?
7. A papoose?
8. The R. A. F.?
9. The Vernal Falls?
10. The capital of Maryland?

(Answers appear on this page)

In Lighter Vein

Answered

"Is she pretty?"

"Well, she always gets a seat in a bus."—Answers.

Success

First Mosquito: "What are you so happy about?"

Second Mosquito: "I just passed my screen test."—Princeton Tiger.

Local Booster

Seeing a car bearing a Florida license plate on Los Angeles streets, the loyal Californian is apt to exclaim, "Hah—this is his last resort."

Judging by the Price

"It was the sweetest hat," gushed Mrs. Penn, "and when the milliner told me I could have it for a mere song I ordered it at once."

Mr. Penn said nothing until he saw the bill. Then he spoke.

"A case of mistaken identity," he said, quietly. "The woman evidently thought you were a famous singer."—Tit-Bits.

Worried

Taxi-driver: "You look pale, sir; was the taxi too fast for you?"

Highlander: "No, only the meter."—Il 420.

Impatient

"What inspired the old-time pioneers to set forth in their covered wagons?"

"Well, maybe they didn't want to wait about 30 years for a train."—Grit.

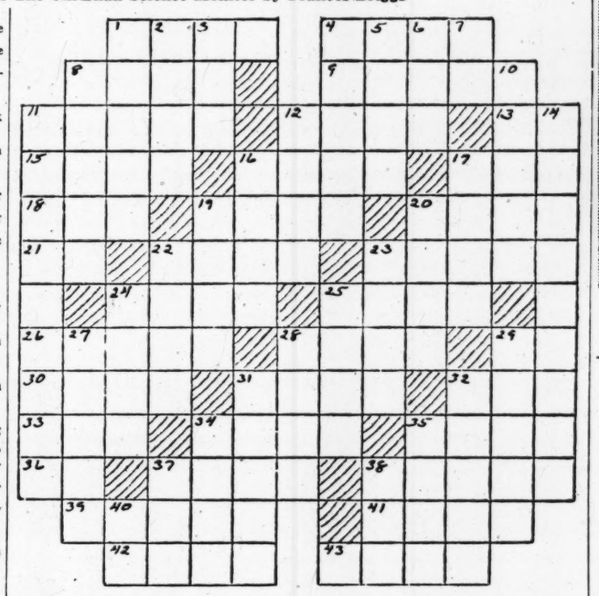
Brevities

Buffalo Evening News: If you get tired of the instructive talker, you can usually shut him up by saying: "Yes, I read the same article."

St. Louis Star-Times: Still, we must give Hollywood credit for having a little originality. No matter how many times a plot is used, the picture is given a different title each time.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was first name of author of "The Barefoot Boy"?
4—Scenes of "La Tosca" take place where?
8—Who was a giant of Teutonic mythology?
9—What is Nebraska's largest city?
11—What is a danta?
12—You would bake, ride, or play a gudok—which?
13—Symbol for tellurium is what?
15—What is first name of Milne, Scotch dramatist?
16—What do Germans call Vienna?
17—Where is Mascoutah (abbr.)?
18—Who "are but children of a larger growth"?
19—Would a zingel have fins, buds, or oars?
20—What mountains are between Europe and Asia?
21—What is a plural ending?
22—Bread is the staff of what?
23—Dill is called what in Scripture?
24—Who illustrated "Paradise Lost"?
25—Cape of Good Hope was discovered by whom?
26—What is a province of Belgium?
28—What was name of hill on which Paul preached a famous sermon?
29—Exist.
30—What is the opposite of "aweather"?
31—What place do you associate with John Howard Payne?
32—What prefix means "before"?
33—What is often coupled with "tuck"?
34—In bowling, what do you call a sliding touch of one bowl upon another?
35—A Nazarite was forbidden to cut what?
36—What is a unit of measurement in typography?
37—What is the "sacred river" in Coleridge's poem "Kubla Khan"?
38—What is conical tent of American Indians?
39—What fabulist was a freed slave?
41—Who was Greek god of war?
42—Who is a character in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor"?
43—Who was a Persian poet?

Down

1—Where do the Ainus dwell?
2—What god rode Sleipnir?
3—In speaking of Biblical Basmath, what pronoun would you use?
4—What are parts performed by actors?
5—What is an independent state of Arabia?
6—Emerald is birthstone for what month?
7—What exclamation expresses inquiry?
8—Where is Llwchwr?
10—What is name of a mountain range of Africa?
11—Who was a Mongol conqueror?
12—What tree do you associate with a trail?
14—What is a lake of South Island, N. Z.?
16—What is relationship of Emilia to Iago in "Othello"?
17—What Greek goddess is mentioned in "All's Well That Ends Well"?
19—Elijah was taken up in chariot of what?
20—Who is a lovely lady in Spenser's "Faerie Queene" (poss.)?
22—Theater box or stall is what?
23—What is a river of Yorkshire, Eng.?
24—What is an antonym of "shallow"?
25—Who got one of bags of wool in certain nursery rhyme?
27—Yellow flowers of what plant are used for garlands by Hawaiians?
28—What is attracted by a flame?
29—What constellation is between Pisces and Taurus?
31—Who is a famous billiard player?
32—A watermark is found in what?
34—What shoes are sometimes worn by dancers?
35—What goddess is described by Homer as "ox-eyed"?
37—What king of Judah was an enemy of idolatry?
38—What cap is worn by a Scot?
40—Epistle (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

IN ALL things throughout the world, the men who look for the crooked will see the crooked, the men who look for the straight will see the straight.—RUSKIN.

Swaziland Natives

Monitor Camera Club from K. Reynolds, Johannesburg, South Africa

These two Swazi youths carry, as part of their "necessary" equipment, a mirror and a concertina or "squash-box."

Bible Trades

Identify, if you can, these Bible trades.

1. The sight of a certain craftsman, skillfully performing his accustomed work, moved the prophet Jeremiah to one of his most inspiring utterances. What craft was it?

2. When doubters and enemies sought to discredit Jesus as a teacher, they drew attention to the well known fact that Joseph was no scholar, that indeed, he followed—What trade?

3. When the servants of the Roman centurion, Cornelius, came to Joppa, seeking the Apostle Peter, they found him lodged with a certain Simon, who followed the trade of—What?

4. The Apostle Paul, though an "intellectual," had a trade which on occasion he practiced. What was it?

5. Demetrius of Ephesus instigated a riot in that city because convinced that his lucrative calling was threatened by the preaching of Paul. What trade did he follow?

ANSWERS

1. Potter. 2. Carpenter. 3. Tanner. 4. Tentmaker. 5. Silversmith.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Florida's Way

Raiford, Fla.

Florida State Prison, located in this town, has perhaps one of the most liberal visiting policies of any prison in the entire country.

There is no such thing as ten-minute visits with prisoner and visitor talking through screen wire, with a guard hanging within earshot. Instead, a large park, with benches and bandstand-type shelters, gravel paths, grass and shrubs, is Florida's way. Picnic lunches are permitted for prisoner and family. Even the family dog is admitted for the visit. But it is not to be assumed that an air of carelessness prevails. Though a single unarmed guard patrols the park, in a supervisory capacity, vigilance is maintained to the extent that the contents of picnic baskets are examined before admittance. Family members and approved friends are allowed to visit with the prisoner.

In the summer of 1939 there occurred a notable example of the broad-minded and lenient attitude that typifies the prison management. The families of two inmates came from a northern state to visit; and as it was possible for them to come only once a year, they were permitted to extend their daily visits, from 9 in the morning till 5 in the afternoon.

The prison's visiting policy seems to be one of the logical approaches toward re-establishing a prisoner's faith in society, which perhaps is as important as reinstating the prisoner in the public's good favor.

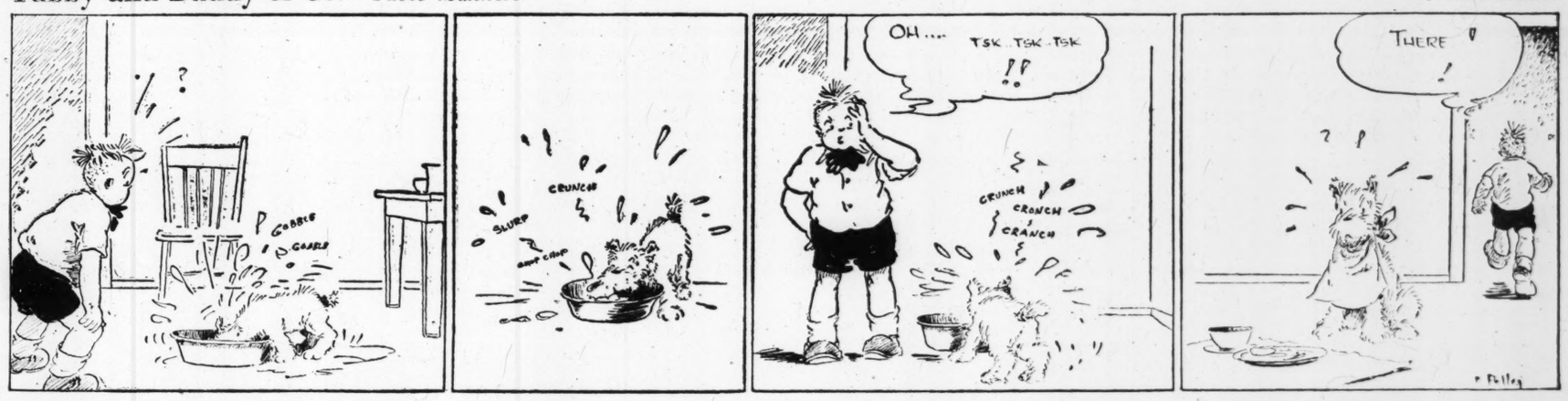
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A shrub or small tree of the bean family, found in the southwestern United States and as far southward as Peru.
2. Siberia; 2,860 miles to the Arctic Ocean.
3. A 100-mile scenic highway in Shenandoah National Park in Virginia.
4. A German or Austrian submarine; so called because it is designated by the letter U, an abbreviation for Unterseeboot.
5. It is on the Esplanade on the Charles River, Boston, Massachusetts.
6. Antioch.
7. A North American Indian infant.
8. The Royal Air Force of Great Britain.
9. Yosemite Park, California; 317 feet.
10. Annapolis.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Table Manners*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*No Fooling!*

By RODGERS

After lunch today the boys decided they wouldn't play Indians any more—
But they couldn't decide what to do instead —
"We could be pirates, or cowboys, or explorers," they said —
Finally Jimmy said, "I have it! We'll pretend we're Mexicans, I could enjoy a good siesta right now!"
If siesta means taking a nap' they didn't just pretend!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Professor Takes Things as They Come*

By THE HAGERS

PROFESSOR WIDGEON, AT MY SIDE, IN HIS OWN WAY ENJOYED THE RIDE.
AT EVERY MARKER HE GOT OUT TO READ WHAT IT WAS ALL ABOUT.
PLANT SPECIMENS HE GATHERED TOO, AND ROCKS WITH MINERALS HE KNEW.
THIS MAMMOTH CANYON TRIP, I FEAR, WILL TERMINATE SOME TIME NEXT YEAR.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

From Thames to Nile

It is too easy to think of Britain's struggle against the totalitarians as merely a fight to defend the British Isles. News of the Italian offensives in Africa is a reminder that the struggle reaches as far as British power. The Battle of Britain is also the Battle of the Empire.

The "tight little island" remains the citadel, and London is warning the British not to be distracted by Axis moves in Africa. These include Italian drives from Libya into Egypt, from Italian East Africa into British Somaliland and the appearance of German agents in Dakar, strategic French naval base in West Africa. For Il Duce this is the main show. His hopes of rebuilding the Roman Empire center on territorial gains in the Mediterranean area.

For both Axis Powers Africa has appeared the most feasible ground for empire-carving. Mussolini considers that so long as Egypt separates Libya and Ethiopia, so long as Britain controls the Suez and Gibraltar, he is a prisoner in the Mediterranean. With France under Nazi control and Turkey apparently immobilized, an Axis victory in Egypt might lead to control of Syria, Palestine, Iraq, and Persia, with oil supplies which could be decisive.

In Africa as in Europe it is a struggle of sea power against land and air superiority. The totalitarians are seeking to take the bases such as Alexandria on which Britain's naval power depends and by air attack cut the sea lanes such as the Gulf of Aden. In the past the desert has been the chief military obstacle and today the oases are held by small but experienced and resolute British forces. Only if motor transport and more numerous air forces defeat distance and the desert are the Italians likely to succeed.

But forecasting the military future is almost as useless as trying to guess whether the shift to Africa portends a suspension of plans for invading Britain until further nibbling at the Empire and supply lines has been attempted or whether this is concerted action timed to coincide with the German attack on the British Isles. Probably London does well to counsel against distractions. The Battle of Britain may stretch from the Thames to the Nile, but it is likely to be decided in Britain.

Mr. Willkie and the South

Wendell Willkie's announced intention of invading the normally Democratic South on a speaking tour—something that no Republican Presidential nominee has ventured since the reconstruction era—invites comment on the possibility of another bolt equalling in proportion that of 1928. The issues which marked the Hoover-Smith race of 1928, the year of Dixie's great political revolt, do not appear today, but there is no lack of apparent discontent among Southern Democrats. On the other hand, no polls to date give indication of such a widespread defection as the Democratic standard-bearer suffered twelve years ago.

Only twice has the Solid South been broken since the War Between the States. Harding carried Tennessee; Hoover added Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, and Texas. The rumblings that began to be heard in these same States when the people bowled over the politicians at the nominating convention in Philadelphia increased in volume when the die was cast at Chicago for the first third-term nomination in the Nation's history. The defeat of Speaker Bankhead for the Vice-Presidential nomination did not help the Democrats.

The unfriendliness of certain elements of the party in Texas for the New Deal—the Garner revolt is one evidence—is well known. A considerable number of smaller Texas newspapers have espoused the Willkie candidacy.

In Tennessee, which is often debatable territory, the influential Commercial Appeal, opponent of the Crump machine in Memphis, has declared for the Republican candidate. Eastern Tennessee is normally Republican.

Signs of rebellion, even among delegates to the Chicago convention, are not wanting among Florida Democrats. Also, the Northern influx in recent years might be organized into a Republican asset. Rumblings are fairly loud in Virginia and North Carolina, and even in Louisiana a Democratic candidate for Congress withdrew in favor of a Republican.

Sentiment may not yet have crystallized in Dixie, but certainly a trend away from the President's candidacy is noted here and there. It will be interesting to note what the polls reveal after Mr. Willkie's Southern tour.

Slow-Motion Rescue

The House of Representatives has passed the bill amending the Neutrality Act to permit American rescue ships to bring away evacuee children from the threatened war zones, particularly Britain. The gaining of this step is cause for deep gratitude and satisfaction, yet a long road must yet be traversed before the rescue of any considerable number of the thousands of waiting children can be accomplished.

The measure must pass the Senate, where debate is freer and often longer than in the House; safe-conduct assurances must be obtained from the belligerent governments; and then the vessels must be chartered, equipped, and navigated through perilous seas. But the yearning of compassionate hearts on this side of the water and the sense of responsibility for averting catastrophe wherever possible, especially to the innocent and helpless, is too great to permit a moment's relaxation in the organizing of assistance. The rescue steps are lamentably deliberate and the need pitifully urgent.

To many, the crawling, torturesome pace at which these steps have to be taken and the obstacles of indifference overborne must make them feel they are watching one of those slow-motion films in which the hero is able only by prodigious effort to lift one foot after the other in some race against destruction. Unfortunately, the impending events are not comedy; they are deep drama, moving too threateningly toward tragedy. The actors in this epic are writing the scenario as they go. It is for them, including Congress, to give it a happy ending.

Six Men and a Train

The secret ambition of six Massachusetts men was satisfied the other day when they hired a railroad for $60 and ran the train to their heart's content. The railroad was the narrow-gauge line between Bridgton and Harrison, Maine. The men stoked the engine, shunted the train, shuttled, switched, started, and stopped just as they wanted to, and invited friends to join them. For twelve hours they enjoyed the thrill of controlling by hand the immense power of steam on a road, although the line was only fifteen miles long and the gauge narrow.

It is safe to say there is hardly a member of any profession who, as a boy, has not nurtured the hope of one day being a railroad engineer. Comparatively few fulfil the hope. Yet it is cherished through the years. How otherwise account for the college president who finds diversion in a miniature train set? How explain the action of the youth who for years noted the numbers on trains as they flashed by his windows? The man is but the boy grown. May the venture of the six New Englanders find a counterpart in other States throughout the country where similar railroads may find such happy uses.

What No Census Can Record

The Midwestern professor was right, most persons will agree, who said recently at Evanston, Illinois, that it is the people themselves, and not the mere number of them, that make a community. So it is with a nation. While the 1940 census, like all its predecessors, had its undoubted good uses, it is their mental and moral qualities that determine the real strength of the people and not the rising or falling rate of community populations.

This is a year in which the American people are re-evaluating the character of national leadership. Every national election is, in a degree, a key to the quality of popular thinking. Democracies, like individuals, make mistakes, but eventually higher motives and aims gain the ascendancy. This is proved by social, moral, and governmental progress. "The people themselves"—that is, the people's thinking—make the Nation as well as its component communities. They govern and control its policies, through its laws and in spite of them. They can be depended on to decide fundamental issues honestly for the most part and to make the right choice in a crisis because of the progress they have made, not merely materially, but in the development of their thought-processes under democratic government.

A nation is richer when its moral fiber is strengthened—and this growth may accrue through travail and readjustment. It is this increase that no census can determine, but which makes itself seen and felt when the popular will is registered.

Our Readers Say—

Colombia Looks to Defense

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A great deal has been said about pro-Naziism in some of the Latin American countries. Just last week a picture was published in some newspapers referring to Colombian soldiers at Buenaventura wearing uniforms of German style.

The Republic of Colombia, having established military obligatory service during the first European war, adopted German military training as one of the best and most disciplined. In the past few years, however, the Colombian Government signed a contract with the United States for trainers and experts for their Army, Navy and Air forces. Colombia, not being a manufacturing country, does most of its importing from the United States (65 per cent) and Germany where most of the military equipment comes from, being of higher quality and at lower prices. However, all of the equipment for its air force has been supplied by American manufacturers.

When the world was wondering about thousands of refugees from Europe and a place for them, the hospitality of the Republic of Colombia was shown by opening its doors to over 5,000 of them. Immediately after the declaration of the present war, the Colombian Government took possession of a German-owned air transportation service established there for many years. The Pan American Airways has that service today and the Colombian Government paid $500,000 to German pilots and owners for the cancellation of their contract. Although it is claimed that Germans outnumber North Americans 85 to 1 in South America, in Colombia the American colony is bigger than any other, due to the many commercial treaties of great importance with the United States. About 95 per cent of the foreign possessions in Colombia are American-owned.

Colombia has a vital strategic position between the Americas, with shores on the two oceans, one port in the Pacific, and three in the Atlantic for its Navy. In its plateaus and throughout all the mountainous Andes there are splendid positions for its air forces.

The people of Colombia are taking the necessary steps in the preparation for their national defense against the aggression of any foreign Power. At the same time they are co-operating with all the other 20 Republics of the Pan American Union for the conservation of a complete peace and neutrality in the Western Hemisphere.

Regardless of the presence of Nazi, Fascist and Communist propaganda in that country, their love of democratic principles and ideals of independence will never permit a totalitarian government dictated by a foreign Power.

Obviously, if their liberty and independence should be endangered by any foreign Power, the Colombians' rights and democratic ideals will be protected with the energy and patriotism of ancient times. History will repeat itself if necessary. H. RAMIREZ

New Brunswick, N. J.
Latin-American Association of New Jersey

"Laying Selfish Interests Aside"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Surely, as I see it, the time has long since arrived when every support possible should be given by our country to Britain. Her battle seems, without a doubt, to be ours as well. I refer specifically to the great need NOW of—

(1) Rescuing the children on the British Isles from the peril of their position. A lost opportunity here will be indeed a heavy burden for us to carry in working towards our own victory over world conditions. Let us send the ships, if need be, to bring these little ones to a haven of comparative peace and safety. The "Golden Rule" is the only safe guide for us to follow at any point, and most particularly at this critical time—not expediency, red tape, or the literal interpretation of law not intended to cover such an emergency.

(2) Scrapping our so-called "neutrality" law without delay. This law, instead of safeguarding our interests, is apparently tying our hands when they should be kept free to deal with the swiftly moving world events as they arise. These events are forcing a constantly changing aspect of the world situation, with its great impact on the interests of the United States, and we need freedom from all entanglements in order to deal with them.

I pray that we Americans, as a nation, may rise to the necessities of the times, most difficult as they are, laying selfish interests aside and throwing our full weight on the side where moral values lie, for these values alone will determine the final outcome of the present turmoil. But they cannot be served by lukewarmness or timid measures. Our actions must be bold and strong. And if they are backed by the knowledge that we are doing all we can in the wisest and best way possible, we cannot fail.

New York (MRS.) HAZEL NORMAN

Training for Young Men

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At this time when America seems to be groping in blindness, may I be so bold as to advocate the following plan, whereby we can train our young men intelligently to defend our dearly-bought freedom.

Men from the ages of 18 to 41 would be required to contribute two nights a week, three hours per night. Special training would be given to each man as his present position in life indicated. The automobile mechanic would be trained as a tank mechanic, radio men trained for similar positions in navy, army, etc. Gunners, engineers, those engaged in mercy work, would come from walks of life that as nearly simulated their wartime counterparts.

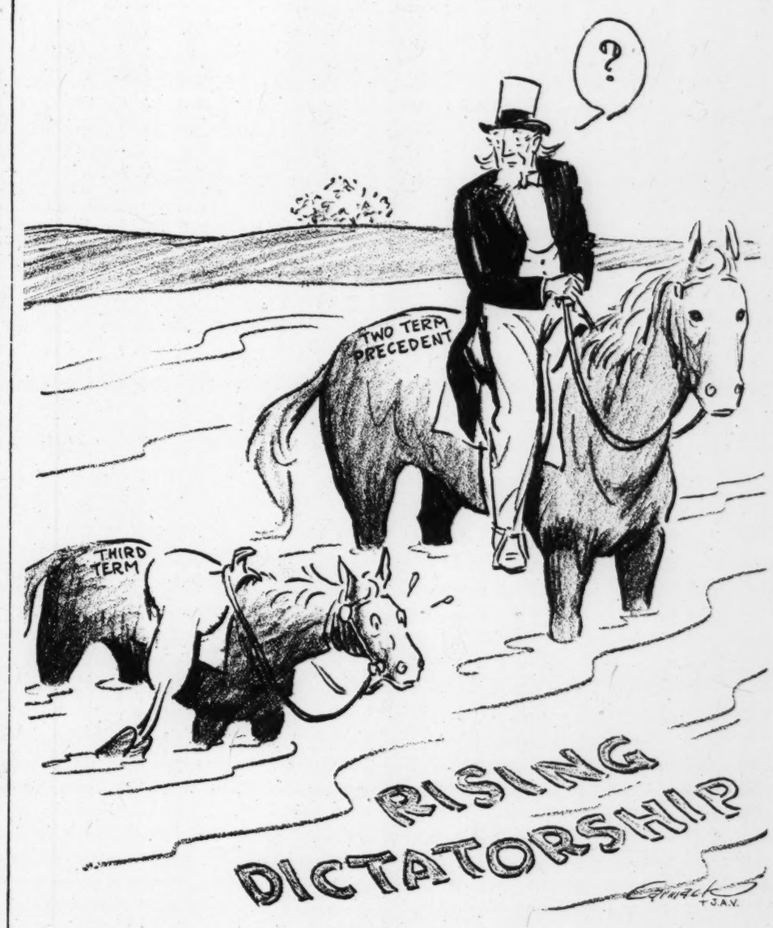
This plan might seem a big sacrifice to many smug self-satisfied Americans but they must awaken to the realization that liberty is bought dearly, and that eternal vigilance is necessary to its safeguarding. Too many have been prone to take little interest in governmental affairs not realizing that *they* are the government.

Our entire arms and chemical program as regards war should be nationalized, no profits whatsoever being made.

Los Angeles RAY BROWN, JR.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

One Change That Shouldn't Be Made in Midstream



A Bird's Nest . . . a Cookie . . . a Dime

The Ambassador of Good Willingness is five. Next to inviting "guesses" to her house, she likes nothing so much as going around the neighborhood paying calls, for she is a social little being, gregarious as sunshine, unsnobbish as the rain.

This morning she is a walking synopsis of what has gone on in the house . . . attic-cleaning. She has on a sunsuit, hip boots, lace mitts. There was a hat with cherries, but it was a slippery slider, and when a lady goes calling, she wants to see what's happening.

Going calling is half; bringing home things that have been given to her is the other half.

Today there was a bird's nest, from the woman whose house turned its back on our road a hundred years ago.

"She likes birds almost as much as people," our Ambassador said. "She said I laughed like a bird. Do birds laugh? Maybe if you know them very well?"

* * *

And there was a cookie ("although I 'stinkly told her I wasn't to eat between meals.") That came from the six-foot-tall Jamaican cook who works for the people at the top of our hill. Her eyes are smouldering carnelians in a face of carved brown cinnabar; she speaks with an English accent, and our postman says she has been homesick for ten years now. She gets no mail, he says, and certainly she has no acquaintances in this town of ours. Except one five-year-old friend, who 'stinkly likes her cookies.

And last of all she had a dime. A dime hasn't yet become something magical that can turn into a subway ride, two lollipops, or a kite. A dime to her isn't the tenth part of a dollar, with all its dazzling possibilities; a dime is only a less-shiny button.

But this dime, when we look at it, is much more than a button. For we know how much back-bending farm labor has gone into it. The farmer who gave it to her is a Swede . . . a gentle giant who talks about his land as if he were its mother.

("In the old country, in Varmland where Gosta Berling lived . . . We got along good without money," he said to us last week. "But here a man must have some money. If I make forty dollars a month off my vegetables and flowers . . . why, I can live like a king.")

She's sitting on the terrace steps now, with her precious irrelevant loot.

"Maybe the neighbors don't like having you call so early in the day?" we tactfully suggest.

"Oh, they do," she says confidently. "I'm somebody they can give things to." She doesn't know she has found something profound, for she is five, and everything is adorably simple and fitting-together.

* * *

But suddenly we know why a child is important in a neighborhood. We see that giving is a necessity sometimes . . . more urgent, indeed, than having. There are things which cannot be said in any other way, except by the giving of some absurd little object. Whole wordless volumes surge into the heart at the sight of someone five years old coming up the path in rubber boots, with a handful of daisies clutched moistly in lace mitts.

Casual dearness is suddenly inexpressibly more poignant because this morning one has read of 50,000 British parents who wish to give up their children for as long as safety seems absent from a sobered land. Forgotten mornings locked in the cash registers of humdrum hearts . . . children who were, long ago . . . absurd and solemn children with eyes as blue as delphinium petals . . . these and a thousand other fragments come to life when a little girl calls at the back door. There are things which must be said, and cannot be. And so one needs "somebody to give things to."

Today we have written five business letters and cleaned an attic. These have been good and useful deeds. But there are other jobs to be done, which only a child could do on an open-handed summer morning.

MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

Mirror of World Opinion

Hitler Plays "Both Ends"

Two of the strongest motive forces in Europe, Hitler found, were hatred of capitalism and fear of Communism. He has made good use of both. Right Wing groups have been encouraged to look to him as the bulwark of Western civilization, and Spain, and to a lesser extent and more cynically Italy, have been brought into his orbit on this basis. But the Communism from which he offered to protect timid industrialists, Right Wing Catholics, traditionalists, and Conservatives was, more often than not, being backed by Nazi funds and carried on by Nazi *agents provocateurs*. The play on these rival fears was so skillful that Hitler has—as the last weeks show—actually brought off the *tour de force* of keeping intact, simultaneously, the anti-Comintern Front and the pact of friendship with Russia.

France, today, is a pitiful example of this technique. Since the beginning of the war, Thorez, the Communist leader, has been in Germany, and German propaganda among the French troops has followed the lines of "plutodemocratic capitalist Britain" and "Germany linked with revolutionary Russia for the destruction of world capitalism." On the other hand, the Pétain Government, like the Franco Government, represents those forces of the Right which prefer the European hegemony of Germany to collaboration with Britain.

Nor is the chronicle ended with Right and Left. The British imperialist who thinks that Europe is no concern of Britain's finds an enthusiastic response and more support than he is aware of in Berlin. The American isolationist who prides himself on his power of resistance to Allied propaganda is permeated with Germany's. The pacifist who, with religious conviction, denounces the wickedness of war may well find his peace propaganda sheet financed out of Nazi funds.

We need not suppose that our own country has escaped the dangers of Nazi infiltration or that war with Nazidom has rendered us immune. We have our cowards and our ambitious men; we have our extremists to Right and Left; we have our anti-war groups—all real or potential instruments of Nazi propaganda. To sap our moral resistance first is a condition of any Nazi victory, but this is a front on which we are mobilized for the fight.—*The Economist*, London.

The Wide Horizon

Syria, Land of Strife

By Barbara Brooks

DAMASCUS

Since the time when Syria and Israel were at war in the days of Elisha, this ancient land on the eastern Mediterranean shore has been the scene of conflict. Until the German-named French general, Eugene Mittelhauser, commander of 150,000 troops of the late Republic in the Near East, recently gave a figurative "cease-firing" order, Syria was officially a part of the great French Colonial Empire, though under a nominal mandate of the League of Nations.

And what could the dictators gain in this rather barren country with its mountainous seacoast? There are many agricultural crops; wheat, tobacco, grapes, dates and other fruits. At the back door, in independent Iraq, there are gigantic and plentiful oil fields. But most of all, there is near-by Suez, the vital waterway to the East.

Employing the familiar "pincer" technique, Italian Libya could harass British-minded Egypt on the right bank of the Canal—a movement already taking shape—and a Nazi-controlled Syria could menace British-mandated Palestine on the left bank. Historic Suez might thus face very real danger.

* * *

Syria itself has for centuries been a gateway to the East. The first great Roman Empire, having conquered Gaul and England, turned to this part of the Mediterranean for further expansion. This was before that Empire was destroyed by the northern Germanic hordes. In 50 A. D., the Romans built Baalbek as a trading post with the Orient. Unoccupied for almost 1,900 years, the magnificent ruins of this ghost city could serve as a perfect example for modern city planning.

But very much occupied is Damascus, another Syrian city whose history goes back 4,000 years. Next to Mecca, it is the most important Mohammedan city, and has long been the scene of racial, religious, and tribal conflict.

The French have not had an easy time governing the polyglot population under the mandate of the League of Nations. There is constant dissension. One moment it is the Bedouin tribes against the Druse, the Syrians against the Turks, or the Jews against the Christians. Every faction has kept a strong identity, and all seem to be against the French.

Motoring into the ancient city just at dusk not long ago, we saw tall trees and fragrant flowers in a peaceful setting. A clear stream rippled along the road, as we tooted our way through goats, camels, and magnificent Arabian horses with their shrouded riders. But in the city itself, sandbags, barbed wire and machine-guns still stood in mute evidence of a recent Druse uprising.

Brilliant stars hung low in the heavens that evening as we watched a wizened muezzin chant his call to prayer from a graceful white minaret. Life teemed in the narrow streets where fez, turban, and straw hats mingled. Vendors called out their wares in high, nasal tones.

* * *

Highlights of Christianity are conspicuous in this venerable Moslem city; the house of Ananias, the wall over which St. Paul escaped in the basket, and strangely enough, a tomb in the great mosque which is said to contain the head of John the Baptist, whom the Mohammedans revere as a prophet. A Mohammedan treasure is the enormous green velvet carpet that yearly makes the pilgrimage to Mecca.

The rug makers and silk weavers with their big shuttles of bright colored threads make one think of the Arabian Nights. There are other ancient trades to watch: the makers of Damascene brass work, furniture with mother-of-pearl inlay, and of home-spun linen embroidered with threads of gold, cobblers, and jewelry makers.

The French Government has evidently not thought it necessary to educate the younger generation in this territory. The prevalence of little children working is appalling. Tiny tots not more than seven or eight bent over work benches and even handled blow torches in some of the metal work factories.

What can the Nazis, effectually cut off from Syria by sea, do with this French-controlled territory? It is well known that hundreds of French officers have taken service with the British in Palestine. Moreover, the native population is no friend of Germany.

And what will now happen to the body of 150,000 French troops in Syria? Arab nationalism flourishes in this historic Moslem city. The possibility even occurs that the Arabs might take advantage of the dissension among their European neighbors to link Syria, perhaps Transjordania also, to Saudi Arabia. But these are only conjectures.

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